CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

SUBSCRIBED BY —
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BROWNE.

VOL. X NO. 62 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
11th Mar..	KARMALA ..	8,983
18th Mar ..	KAISAR-I-HIND.	11,430
25th Mar ..	CHINA	7,952
1st April...	NARKUNDA † ..	16,118
8th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
15th „ ..	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
29th „ ..	MANTUA † ..	10,890
6th May. ..	MOREA	10,902
13th „ ..	KALYAN*.. ..	8,987
20th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
27th „ ..	NALDERA † ..	15,825

† NARKUNDA, † MANTUA, † NALDERA } † Through steamers from Australia.
*KALYAN * Through steamer from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
23rd Mar. ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
6th April ..	NEVASA † ..	9,071
18th May ..	LASHOBRA ..	8,288
1st June ..	LANELA	8,303

† Proceeds to London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922		
24th March..	NALDERA.	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
6th May ..	MALWA ..	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
9th March..	BARPETA.	Karachi & P. Gulf.
10th „ ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
12th „ ..	VARALA..	Busrah direct,
13th „ ..	LHASA ..	Karachi Ceasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1884.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	7th Mar.	18th Mar.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd Mar.	6th April
Saigon Maru	H. Meguro.	31st Mar.	14th April.
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi.	16th Apr.	30th April.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
Yokushima Maru J. Shibutami 6968 7th Mar. 22nd Mar
SeiyugaMaru Y Masuzumi 6988 15th Mar 30thMar
MoriokaMaru B Takiguchi 6469 31st Mar 15th Ap
Awa Maru N. Narui 6028 6th April 21st Apri

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Captial	.....F. 55,000,000	„ £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	„ £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Samarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Rajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas) Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Pricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J N. Petit Library.
Funded Captial, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W MARSHALL
Off. Secretary and Treasurer

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,52,72,592.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,46,75,678.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 5,01,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India, and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch. ... ...

General Manager:
D. D. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	$ 4 500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND..	$25 500 000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.	$20,000 000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtao
Harbin	Penang	Vladivostock
Hongkew	Peking	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent, per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND.
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accesible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Acturial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all info mation may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
WANTED AGENTS.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 AM.

AUCTION SALE of high class and horsehold furniture by well-known makers, sliding dining table, sideboard handsome silver show case, cabinet, sweet toned Lipsiz (German) Piano palm stands, platedware glassware; crockery, carpets, etc., etc.,.

On TUESDAY, the 14th March, In Imperial Mansions Cuffe Parade, at 10-30 a.m.. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy chairs to match, carved table, sweet toned Lipzig German Piano, brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Tea Tables, Low arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set. Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box, glassware, crockery, cutlery, etc., etc.

The property of Major-General Sir Henry Freeland, K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E., Agent to B. B. and C I Rly..

Catalogues are published and the property is open to view

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction sale of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well known makers, Billiard table with cues, lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs, brass and iron beds, chesterfield chairs, sofa, dining table, armchairs, dressing tables, wardrobe, tea-poys, meatsafes, crockery, rich dinner and tea services, gas stove, cooking utensils, etc.

On behalf of Mr. R. H. Parker, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 18th day of March 1922. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Wallace Street, Tata Bank premises on the third floor, the valuable undermentioned furnitures:—

Billiard table with cues, dining table, armchairs, dumb waiter, side-boards, chesterfield chairs, sofa, lady's writing table, revolving book-stand, low chair, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, wardrobe, dirty linen baskets, brass and iron beds, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, chest of drawers, Singapore cushion cane chairs, Singapore cane chairs, cooking utensils, rich dinner and tea. services, crockery, ice-pale, glasswares, electric iron, tea pot, gas stove, etc., etc.

The property of R. H. Parker, Esq.
The furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th March, 1922.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	11,86,84'250
PAID UP „	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WAI AT STREET FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AHMEDABAD, Bakubhai Amlalal and Co.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. B. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Weddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, E. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. daMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Barnes and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Berenger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

THE Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.
Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

In the last Quinquinnial Report the Actuary remarks:—
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."

Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:—

THE MANAGING AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OOMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th March, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Rly. Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance office concerned the following cotton damaged by fire:—

10 bales Oomra Fine Cotton.

Anjangaum to Colaba Invoice No. 21 R. R. No. 9433/26.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 14th March, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER CYLINDERS AND LARGE PULLEY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at Parel, Morarji Goculdas Mill compound, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account of the Insurance office concerned:—

Two copper cylinders both weighing about 26 cwts. slightly damaged suitable for sizing machine, also one cast iron large pulley.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Haberdashery, Cotton Nets, Cycle Parts, Writing Pads, Penholder, Boot Polish, Brass Eyelets, Boot Studs and Shoe Ornaments, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

1 case Haberdashery.
1 case Embroidery.
1 case Cotton Nets.
1 case Cycle Parts.
2 cases Writing Pads.
1 case Penholder.
2 cases Garters, Arm Bands and Paris Garters.
1 case Brassware.

On account and risk of Messrs. Ranchod Zina and Co.:—

18 cases Boot polish black and brown.
1 cask Propert boot polish black and brown.
3 cases Heel Balls.
1 case Brass Eyelets.
1 case Boot studs.
1 case Shoe ornaments.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 14th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Lic.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Notice is hereby given that the auction sale of the remaining Surplus Miscellaneous engineering stores, etc., lying at the Auction yards at Sewree, Hajee Bunder Depot will be proceeded with at 1-30 p.m., (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.

Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Horaby House, Marine Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal 32,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 428,518,284 equal 171,548,713
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Soerabaia
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Deli)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Tjiandjap
Medan	Tjiatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit granting drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and ugierstaking general banking business.

H. J. B. VAN LEEUWEN.
Acting Agent.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—MARINE POLICY CLERK. Must be quick Typist. Apply in person with testimonials to MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
A R3127

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN for a first class Engineering Firm. Those having experience in reinforced concrete work preferred. Apply stating age, qualifications and salary required. Box 7831, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 12401

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Man, capable of erecting and operating, a well boring plant. Apply CHIEF ENGINEER Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three experienced STOCK LEDGER CLERKS. Apply in writing only to S. B. BILLIMORIA and CO., 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R3121

WANTED—An experienced OVERSEER or a Retired ENGINEER to supervise Building work, etc., of a Mill at Sidhpur. Apply Box No. 7841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3124

WANTED—A competent RATES CLERK, one who can calculate rates, compile rate circulars and deal with all rates questions. Pay upto Rs. 90 plus city allowance at 2 annas per rupee. Apply at once to TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Gaekwar's Baroda State Railway, Goyagate (Baroda).
A 12379

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS on handosme salaries and commissions to sell shares of the Company and to secure loan proposals upto the extent of 50 lacs from Rajas and Taluqdars of the Province. Apply sharp to the MANAGING AGENTS, the Estates Loans and Industries (India) Limited, for terms and conditions.
A R3120

WANTED—The Service Supplying Co., Karteki Building near Carnac Bridge, Bombay, undertake to secure employment for cooks, buttlers, ayahs, khansamas, coolies artisans, typists clerks, store-keepers, wiremen, drivers, etc. Apply with copies of testimonials or personally and state the minimum salary you will accept for India or overseas.
A R3009

WANTED by a Leading, Old Established European House, A SALESMAN, (Salary plus Commission) in the sundry lines, hardware, electric lamps, victuals, etc. Only capable and well experienced salesmen need apply stating in which firms worked before to Box No. 7837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3125

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET at Varsova near Sanatorium, a BUNGLOW with furniture and stabl Facing Seashore. Apply Mrs. BABLIBAI, Raiker House No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R3072

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGEE on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No 3.
C R2551

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickl and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latr machinery under Eurepean management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt o. request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R3110

SALARY Rs. 50-230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn and absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi.
M

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOANS of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. Three Lakhs on different well-known buildings in Bombay. Double the security will be given for sum advanced. Write Box No. 7838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3126

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE Lucknow Paper Mills managed by Indian Directorate make Whites, Cream Laids Badamis, Superior Badamis, Browns Blottings. Coloureds from indigenous raw materials. Quality, durability incomparable. Rate and terms on application to SECRETARY.
T C12081

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 3 per copy (V. P. P. charges As. 5).
18888

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE BOTAD—TAGDI EXTENSION on this Railway will be opened from 16th instant for traffic.
Train from Botad will leave at 8-55 arriving Tagdi 10-35.
Train from Tagdi will leave at 11-5 arriving Botad at 13-5.
From the same date the Train from Jasdan will leave Jasdan at 6 o'clock instead of 11 o'clock and arrive Botad at 8 o'clock instead of 12-55.
C12425

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 15th day of March to the 29th day of March, 1922, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO., Agents.
Henshaw Bldgs.,
Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th March, 1922.
C12424

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To received and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1921.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 20th March 1922 to Monday, the 3rd April 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
For The Framjee Petit Spg. & Ffg. Co., Ld.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1922.
C12420

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1921.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 20th March 1922 to Monday, the 3rd April 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1922.
C12415

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF LIBRARIAN.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Chief Librarian to the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute
Candidates should be Graduates of not less than 5 years standing. Previous experience as a Librarian is not essential, but one who is courteous, intelligent, methodical and a good disciplinarian is required.
A knowledge of Book-keeping and accounts a recommendation. Salary Rs. 175 rising to Rs. 300 per month
Applications stating age and qualifications accompained by copier of not more than three recent testimoniale, addressed "President Sassoon Mechanics' Institute," and endorsed "Appointment of Chief Librarian" to be sent in to the above address on or before 18th March. 1922.
Canvassing any members of the Managing Committee will disqualify.
J. D. PEMBER M.I.E.E.,
President.
C12412

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE

A SOAP FACTORY, situated in 81-83, Suryanarayana Chetty Street, Royapuram, Madras, in a spacious ground equipped with complete upto date machinery for the manufacture of soaps comprising boilers, kettles, refiners, ovens, engines, constisizers, remelters, crutchers, frames, mills, plodders, presses, dies, evaporators, concentrators, stills, salt recoverers silicate pans, perfumery extractors pumps, tanks, laboratory, office etc. and also for the manufacture of BYE PRODUCTS such as GLYCERINE CAUSTIC SODA, AMMONIA, GLUE AND PERFUMES together with the LEASE HOLD INTEREST ON THE LAND on which the factory is built for an unexpired period of nearly 5 years. The plant is estimated to turn out 7 to 8 TONS OF SOAP PER DAY under proper management. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to the undersigned for further information, particulars and for inspection of the factory and the plant.
The property is sold as a going concern and the buyer has to take with all defects in description and no warranty is given in respect of any matter herein.
The property will be sold by public auction with a reserve price on SATURDAY, THE 1ST APRIL 1922 in pursuance of the order of the High Court of Madras in C. S. No. 230 of 1921 dated 24-8-1921 at the factory premises.
P. VENKATARAMANA RAO,
Commissioner,
No 108, Anna Pillai Street,
Georgetown, MADRAS.
C12397

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th March to 6th April, 1922, both days inclusive.
C12398

NOTICE.

(IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN CO.: ACT VII OF 1913.)

INDIAN SOAP & MANTLE WORKS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, 14th March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Office at Matunga to adopt and pass the following Resolution.
"Whereas the offers received on the 16th January, 1922, for sale of the Company's Factories, Goodwill, Trade-Mark, Etc., do not offer more than Rs. 6,000; and whereas Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, one of the Liquidators undertakes to pay up all the Creditors except himself. (He being a creditor for Rs. 24,500 and odd) it is resolved that Joint Liquidators be and are hereby authorised to sell the company's moveable property, including soap and mantle factories, stock in trade goodwill trade-mark, etc., to the said Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas for the price of Rs. 20,000 only.
(Sd.) KHIMJI CANJI,
(Sd.) MATHURADAS OCULDAS,
Joint Liquidators.
Bombay, 28th February, 1922.
M R3013

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 832 of 1922.

GOPALDAS VIRJI, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MULTANI CHANDIRAM RELUMAL, a firm ..... Defendants.

To
MULTANY CHANDIRAM RELUMAL, Defendants abovenamed, Mr. CHANDIRAM RELUMAL and Mr. PARSHARAM CHANDIRAM, partners in the above-named Defendant firm, and to all persons to whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Plaintiffs above-named have filed the above suit as a short cause in the Bombay High Court, against the above-named Defendant firm for recovery of Rs. 6,688-10-6 for interest and costs. 28th March, 1922, has been fixed for the hearing and the final disposal of this suit.
13th March, 1922.
DALLAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GORDHANDAS MAWJI has contracted with our client Mr. DAMODAR GOVINDJI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari Tenure land or ground together with the messages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 182, square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward, Nos. 3775 and Street Nos 121 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 200 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say, on or towards the East by the property of Madhavji Thakersey, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haridas Naranji and now of Walji Shamji, on or towards the North by the property of Anandrao and Ganpatrao Chintoba and on or towards the South by a public passage leading to Cavel Street and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.
Dated this 13th day of March, 1922.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12422

PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This voluable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and is rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which difuses fragnace of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathwar), (India).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Matinee To-day Tuesday at 5-30 p.m.
The World Famous magicians and Illusionists
SINOR CHEFALO
and Signorina Polermo.
in a new programme of
FUNS! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 4-30 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE PROBATION WIFE"

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY 4-30 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
The light entertaining film programme including an interesting Drama.
"PRINCE OF THE IMPOSSIBLE"

The "STAR"
Presents
A PICTURE SUPREME!
A FILM DIVINE!!
"JOSEPH"
AND HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS
11,000 feet—11 Parts.
(A story of stories from the Book of Books! A stupendous MILLION DOLLAR Historical Production in which over 6,000 men take Part.
This Week—First SIX Parts.
together with
An Extra Variety Programme
Special Engagement of the Chinese Asrobatic Troupe.
TSHNG DER DSAI!
9 Artistes 9 20 Minutes 20
Most Astounding Acrobatic & other feats.
A SPECIAL DOUBLE FEATURE PROGRAMME
See it at
The Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace
The "STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
Four shows daily—commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
Chinese Variety in 3 shows only 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
SPECIAL "LADIES" SHOW—especially for the "ZANANA" Ladies of the Khoja, Memon and Muhammadan communities.
Every Thursday at 3 p.m.
No Increase in Prices.
The Film "JOSEPH" is Supplied by Mr. Esoofally Lotea-proprietor Imperial Cinema.

SECOND INSTALMENT
of the biggest serial of the year.
VANISHING TRAILS
WITH
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
SEE IT AT
Cinema Majestic
Interest increases at every Chapter.
Four shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

The Alexandra Cinema
BELLASIS ROAD-BYCULLA.
Four Shows daily: 5 15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
MARY ANDERSON
in
SECOND INSTALMENT
of the greatest selig super serial
Vanishing Trails
The sight of a human body sailing through the air of the clouds and held up only by a frail parachute will never fail to thrill the most jaded spect otor
Follow this greatest mystory Serial even from TO-DAY.

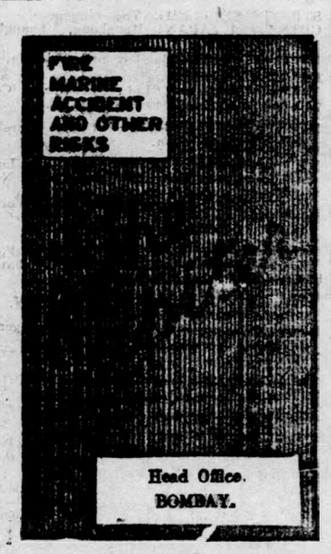
Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayejirao Gaekwar of Baroda
THE
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
GRANT ROAD, NEW ELPHINSTONE ROAD
On Tuesday, 14th Mar. 1922 at 3 p. m (S.T.)
OWING TO HOLI HOLIDAYS
Sangit SWANYAWAR Acts 5
Wednesday, 15th Mar. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit MANAPMAN Acts 5
Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1, and Annas 12 and 8.
Tickets—Can be had at Mandalis Residence daily at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road, near Grant Road Station.
Proprietor:—GANDHARVA N. MANDALI.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Pride could ride not,
Nor opulance lift,
Duty when forgot
Freedom is Adrift.
SEE IN
"Juggler-or-Jadunath"
PRODUCE BY NATIONAL FILM CO.
Directed and Photographed
S. N. PATANKER
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEW
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, at 5 p. m
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Tuesday, 14th, March, 1922 at 8-30 P.M. (S.T)
Shaha—Shivaji
Wednesday, 15th, March, 1922 at 8-30 P. M.
Rakshasi—Mahatvakanksha
Saturday, 18th, March, 1922, at 8-30 P.M.
Shaha—Shivaji
Sunday, 19th, March, 1922, at 3 P. M.
Sanyashacha—Sansar.
PROPRIETORS.

WHY WORRY?
VERBEST (3 in 1) House wives Wonder Best.
Will clean and polish all metals and glassware. Will remove all stains from clothing etc., without injury to the finest fabrics. Is a sure and certain death to bed bugs and other vermin. And is grand as a shampoo for the head, it stops and prevents dandruff
Price Rs. 1-8.
From the
VERBEST (3 in 1) Coy.,
Grant's Building, Colaba, BOMBAY.
—*AGENTS WANTED.*—



PARENTS - - - -
- - - - Beware!
Do not neglect the slight ailments of your children. Intestinal parasities are actually one of the most common causes of illness in children, claiming every year a great number of victims between the ages of four and ten. If a remedy is given at once, the trouble is easily overcome but if neglected it may grow worse, fever may develop the child may have convulsions and may even die. To avoid these serious consequences.
KEMP'S PASTILLES
Offer a safe and easy Remedy. The child takes them as candy and if taken in accordance with the directions, they are of sure effect in all cases of intestinal worms.
For Sale by
Messrs. B. K. PAUL & CO.
Messrs. M. R. PAUL & CO.
of 1 & 3, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta
Messrs. KEMP & CO.
Bombay
Messrs. DEY BROS.
32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.
and all Chemists in India. 6

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th March 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal in the east and north Punjab.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi, but in defect at Ajmer and Mount Abu. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is higher than usual in Sind and at Mount Abu and Ajmer.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is generally above normal, the excess being 9 deg. in Central India West and 12 deg. at Veraval; night temperature is in defect at Bhuj, but is locally in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is above normal by 6 deg. to 8 deg. generally; night temperature is in excess at Raipur.
The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mormugao, but in defect at Bombay. Day temperature is above normal at Bombay and Mormugao, and at Bombay night temperature is also in slight excess.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except locally in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad.
General Remarks.—The western disturbance has again caused a light shower at Quetta, and is causing light to moderate cloud over the greater part of north-west India. Day temperature continues above normal over northern and central India, and night temperature in Sind and the Punjab.
Forecast.—Dry weather is likely generally.
India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th March 1922.
A fresh western disturbance has caused light rain at Parachinar. There have also been a few light falls in Ten nasrim.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 13TH OF MAR. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Surplus, 1st Nov. to date.
Punjab—						
Multan	80	52	53		1.98	
Rawalpindi	87	56	53		7	
Lahore	75.2	7			7	
Risaul	83.2	58	28		0.02	
Ambala	85.4	52	41		2.75	
Delhi	84	61	39		0.88	
United Provinces—						
Agra	84	54	36		0.74	-1.7
Mainpuri	84	50.2	51		0.74	-1.80
Jhansi	87	56	2		2	-1.33
Cawnpore	90	54.2	31		2.84	+0.33
Allahabad	84.5	5	41		1.51	-0.49
Rajputana—						
Jodhpur	94	57	41		2.81	0.79
Kotah	97.5	60	20		1.49	+1.80
Ajmer	80.2	48	29		0.6	0.19
Jaipur	90.2	52	27		0.17	1.10
Kotah	90	57.2	31		0.06	1.20
Mount Abu	81.6	64	26		0.2	-1.09
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—						
Ahmedabad	81	48	30		0	-0.76
Bhuj	95	56	19		0	-2.15
Veraval	89.4	64	34		0.04	-0.53
Rajkot	93	53	30		0	-0.3
Kathiawar Ports	90	54	30		0	-1.43
Surat	96.6	65	34		0	-0.44
Ahmednagar	92	55	20		0	-0.49
Dhulia	93	65.1	33		0	-0.76
Nasik	94	60	40		0.4	-0.49
Igatpuri	91	67	50		0.36	0.25
Konkan—						
Ratnagiri	91.1	59	36		1.13	-0.65
Satara	85	53	11		0	-0.30
Mahabaleshwar	81	62.8	29		2.86	-0.74
Vengurla	90	5	26		1.21	-1.07
Alibag	91	66.6	15		1.20	-1.07
Kolaba	94.7	5	14		0.22	0.39
Bombay	91	66.8	22		0.01	-1.44
Colaba	95	69.9	31		1.11	-1.76
Alibag	89	64.2	31		0.39	-1.18
Deccan—						
Poona	90	62.3	23		0	-1.93
Sholapur	99.3	71.1	23		0.35	-0.68
Mahabaleshwar	91	59	21		1.84	-0.59
Kolhapur	89	63.5	43		1	0.11
Southern Districts—						
Belgaum	94.6	75.9	24		0.70	-0.87
Karwar	94	66.9	14		1.08	-0.38
Dharwar	94.5	68.1	34		0.81	-0.49
Bijapur	94.9	71	26		0.30	+0.56
Kolhapur	97	73	28		0.25	+4.99
Belgaum	92.9	71.4	41		0.04	+4.96
Kanara (Kharwar)	98	72.2	0		1.80	+4.03
Bijapur (Indi)	93	66.8	21		0.44	+0.19
Hyderabad	92	66.2	30		0.77	+1.75
Hyderabad State—						
Nanded	92.0	77.2	75		1.81	-5.06
Gadwal	92	65	61		4.87	-2.33
Deodug	99	68.1	78		11.37	+1.77
Colombo	86	76.1	94		11	×1.65
Madras (Kistna) Malabar and Carnatic—						
Masulipatam	89.8	70.5	9		8.12	-13.21
Cuddapah	90.0	72.6	61		2.8	-1.65
Madras	87.5	70.2	82		0.6	-1.70
Bangalore	82.1	62.6	64		4.60	+1.72
Coimbatore	88.6	68.8	66		0.1	-1.77
Trichinopoly	95.7	71.4	71		5.76	-3.87
Negapatam	88.5	6	60		11.25	-3.32

A fire broke out on Saturday night on the "City of York" lying in Kidderpore Docks, Calcutta. The vessel was due to sail that night with 180 passengers. The fire originated in No. 3 hold containing tea, jute, etc. It was brought under control in a couple of hours. Damage is not known.—(A. P.)
Definite news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest reached here late at night on Saturday last, and was received by the people with perfect calm. There was no hartal or any demonstration.

Wonderful Astrologer
Mr. Rupalachadha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscops or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizag. District.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York March	18 32
" " " May	18 03
" " " July	17 30
" " " Oct.	16 66
Spot Cotton at New York	18 65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 00
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 74
Futures at New Orleans July	16 51
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—
Demand Bills	9 1/2
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 1/4

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 11th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5%	48

METAL REPORT.

BIN BLOCK	143

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl-May, Sellers	£ 12 5/8
Tone Upward tendency	
RW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Months Mar.-Apl Qcsed	3 5/3
" Buyers, etc. May-Aug. Paid	3 4/6
Bar silver spot India & China selling Closed dul.	3 1/4

COTTON.

New York, Mar. 11th.

Demand Bills	4 34 75

EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 11th.

On London in Paris	48 84
In Germany	1115 00
In Italy	86 10

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 62
Christiania	24 48
Amsterdam	11 54
Switzerland	22 47
Belgium	81 95
Athens	97 60

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar. 10th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	8,493,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	463,000
East Indian " "	104,000
American " "	3,790,000
Other " "	3 6,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	22,000
" " Forwarded	2,000
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	2,000
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	74,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	138,000

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

March 13.

To-day the Marwari Bazar was kept closed on account of Holi holiday. At Colaba the market opened for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 427 and going up till Rs. 431 closed at Rs. 429½.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday in accordance with higher advices reported from Home markets, and there was a good demand by Japan shippers and mill-walas. About 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands on Saturday.

The Marwari Bazar and the market at Colaba are closed to-morrow owing to Holi festival.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p. m.

Bombay, Mar. 31th.

Fully Good Broach April/May	429 1/2
" " Bengal March	328
" " " May	359
Fine Oomra March	362
" " " May	375

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Mar 31th

Description				
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	345	375	305	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	377	362	347	—
M.G. Central P. No. 1	407	392	377	—
M.G. Central P. No. 2	393	377	362	—
M.G. Broach	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The allowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 10th Mar, 1922

Cotton	14768 Bale
Wheat	653 Cwt.
Linseed	7271 "
Rapeseed	2603 "
Gingellyseed	3860 "
Poppyseed	101 "
Groundnuts	4303 "
Castorseed	587 "
Rice	3320 "
Myrabellams	6663 "
Cottonseed	19686 "
Mowrasee	—
Gram	2423 "
Jowar	89 "
Mauy	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	3342 "
Wool	6715 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 13th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 5/16
Bank Demand	1-3 11/32
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1/3 9/16
Fcs. Demand	306
American Dollars	362
Hongkong Dollars	193
Shangai	—
Japan	170 1/2
Singapore	182 1/2

Market Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations 6 p. m. Mar. 13th.

Buzar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	72	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	80	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	10	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68	0	0
Teelseed Black	65	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	72	0	0
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowrasee	7	8	0
Barley	44	0	0
Castorseeds	50	0	0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery	5	7	0
Forward	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Wheat May	7	13	0
Linseed May	13	14	0
Cotton Seeds Bombay	—	—	—

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	10	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10	4	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	4	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore.	11	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14	14	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	—	—	—
Teelseed, Black	—	—	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	—	—	—
Poppyseed, White	18	0	0
Groundnuts	—	—	—
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowrasee	—	—	—
Barley	10	4	0
Castorseeds	—	—	—
Cotton Seeds Ready	37	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

March 13.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-4-6.
Bars gold forwadr, 28-3-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 28-2.
Bars silver ready, 90.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 89-3.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 88-14.

EXCHANGE.

B C rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 1/4.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 9/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 11/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 3/8.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 7/16.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet?Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 308.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 328.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 318.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 172.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 166.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 193.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 362.
London gold ready—sh. 95.
London silver ready—d. 33-4.
London silver forward—d. 33.
Tone of silver—Easier—India and China sold.
Cross rates on London to the Pound sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.35½.
French Exchange, Frcs 48.80.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 85.70.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 22.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 52.00.
German Exchange, Mrks 1110.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 56.
5 per cent War Loan, 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 pe rcent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

COLOUR MARKET.

Mar. 10

No important fluctuations are noticeable in the market. The demand continues poor and a small business passing. The future cost will be more, still the ready stocks do not change hands with confidence. Stockists seem to be nervous to hold their stock as the money-market is very tight. Alizarine 20 per cent reports some business at Rs. 110/120 per cwt. Big packing is offered at Rs. 420 per cask. Congo-Red rules easy and some business passed at Rs. 2/4/0 per lb. Benzo-Perpurine and Delta-Perpurine had some fair business at Rs. 3 /8/0, and 4/8/0 per lb. respectively. Magenta-Crystals (big) changed hands at Rs. 12 per lb. Small crystals were offered at Rs. 10 per lb. Metanil-Yellow changed hands in small lots at Rs. 1/8/0 per lb. Victoria Blue was quoted at Rs. 7 per lb. No business reported. Sulpher-Black keeps up steady demand and has no fluctuations to report in absence of actual business passing. Their rates are nominally the same as reported last time.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

Mar. 10

The forward quotations for German chemicals have evidently improved to some extent. With this increase in the values, the fall in the rate of exchange goes to further the cost of the importers. The local market remains perturbed in Zinc Chloride, Brown sugar lead, Sago-flour, Aniline salt, Acetic acid and Caustic soda, Zinc Chloride solid is now quoted at nearly Rs. 22 per cwt, with a clear evidence of further rise. Brown sugar lead is scarce and is quoted at Rs. 36. Sago flour is now firm at Rs. 15. Aniline salt is practically nil in the market, but the rate is maintained at Rs. /13/6 per lb owing to the absence of keen demand. Acetic acid rapidly advanced and is quoted at Rs. 0/9/0 per lb Caustic soda 98 per cent is changing hands at Rs 31. Bichromate of soda and potash are rather quiet. Farina is dull as usual. Chrome alum kept steady at Rs. 37. Magnesium-German is quoted at £7/15/0 per ton. Bleaching has no further development. Epsom salt is expected to arrive in the market shortly. Country Epsom is quoted at Rs. 7-12-0 to 8 per cwt.

The quotations are under:—
Bichromate Soda Rs. 65.
Bichromate Patash Rs. 70.
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 36.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 18.
Acid Acetic Rs. 0/9/6.
Caustic Soda 98 per cent Rs. 31.
Caustic Soda 72 per cent Rs. 21.
Aniline Salt Rs. 0/13/6.
Antimony Salt Rs. 1/2/0.
Zinc chloride Rs. 22.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 25.
Sulphate Alumina Rs. 13.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Mar. 10

There is a lull in the mill stores market with a feeling of uncertainty. The rate of exchange has depreciated with a result that the cost of importers is getting higher, when the demand has been surprisingly arrested. The volume of business transacted in the last couple of weeks is decidedly poor. The Home-quotations for various commodities have been easier, especially, in Healds which are offerd at 34d. per 800 eyes. Reeds at nearly 4½ to 5d. for current counts and sizes. Roller cloth and Sizing flannels are rather very steady. The market for flannels had gone down considerably, but, of late the trend which was downward has been firm. Among leather sundries, Picking bands are quoted at Rs. 2/4/0 per lb. and Home offers for hairy bands are nearly 3s. per lb. C. I. F. Bombay. Other articles have nothing of importance.

The increase in duty has been a serious question among the importers of stores and machinery, who naturally resent such a heavy increase on stores which form one of the principal factors of Indian Textile Industry. However, the solid attack on the finance member by the non-official members is expected to bring some relief by way of appreciable reduction.

The quotations are as under:—
Healds Rs. 2/13/0; Reeds Rs. 0/5/6; Elastic Healds Rs. 30 Roller cloth K. Rs. 10/12/0; Sizing Flannels Rs. 5/4/0 to Rs. 6; Picking Bands Hairy Rs. 2/6/0, Pickers No. 4 Rs. 75/100; Roller Skins Eng. Rs. 75/100; Roller Skeries country Rs. 45. Slubbings Rs. 42; Roving Rs. 36.

LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S TRIBUTE.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja at the unveiling ceremony of the statue of the late Mr. J. N. Tata at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, on the 10th instant:—

"Mr. Barton, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Dr. Hay's address, which I have followed with the deepest interest, really leaves me very little to say about the life work of the late Mr. J. N. Tata. India has produced many men, who have distinguished themselves in the industrial world, and have by their force of character and business capacity amassed large fortunes and attained distinction in public life, but the late Mr. Tata achieved something more than this, for it may be truly said of him that he left behind him foot.prints in the sands of time in the shape of this Institute, which was his gift to posterity, and which will preserve his memory as a national benefactor long after his contemporaries are forgotten.

I may refer here to another of his beneficent and patriotic schemes, namely, the Institution of an endowment fund for the purpose of lending money to graduates, who were too poor to go to Europe in order to follow up their studies and qualify themselves for successful career in public life. This scheme was started in 1892; it proved eminently successful, and affords striking evidence of Mr. Tata's desire to see the intellect of India developed on lines of self-help and self-reliance.

Turning to his business career, besides being a prominent and successful Mill-owner, he was the originator of two Industrial projects of a colossal nature. The first was an Iron and Steel Industry at Jamshedpur, which has converted a jungle into a large manufacturing town, and is now working as a large and flourishing company. His second project was to harness the monsoon waters flowing down from the Western Ghats in order to provide Hydro-Electric power for Industrial purposes, and the Hydro-Electric Power Companies in the Bombay Presidency, all owe their origin to his foresight and resource. The crown of his life's work was the foundation of this Research Institute for the benefit of his fellow countrymen. It is indeed, fitting that the authorities of the Institute should perpetuate the memory of such a man by erecting the Statue which I am unveiling to-day. And here I may appropriately refer to the loyalty with which Mr. Tata's sons have carried out the wishes of their father, and the important part which they have played in the foundation and organisation of this Institute, and Sir Dorab Tata's presence here to-day, reminds us of the gratitude which every patriotic Indian owes to the family of Tata, a name which has become a synonym for Industrial enterprise throughout the Commercial World.

The concluding part of Dr. Hay's address refers to the Special Committee which has been appointed to enquire into the working of the Institute, and its possible future development. I echo the hope expressed by the Council that this Institute will be enabled to play an increasingly important part in the intellectual life and Industrial development of India, and that the auspicious ceremony, which I am performing to-day, may mark the dawn of a new era for the Institute, and induce still greater efforts towards making it worthy of its far-sighted and generous founder."

CATTLE IMPROVEMENT.

EXPANSION OF FODDER SUPPLY.

The Deputy Director of Agriculture for Animal Breeding writes from Poona:—

The Committee appointed by Government to consider and advise Government on the question of the maintenance and improvement of the existing breeds of cattle, both as milch and work animals, and of the improvement and expansion of the fodder supply of the Bombay Presidency, held its first meeting in Poona on the 13th February. The following resolutions, among others, were passed:—

(1) The Committee agreed unanimously that the first essential to the improvement of cattle was the improvement and expansion of the present fodder supply, especially so in those districts where famine conditions prevail frequently. (2) The Committee are also of the opinion that the present measures adopted by Government in harvesting large quantities of forest grass does not meet the purpose for which it is intended; first, owing to the inferior quality of the grass; secondly, the question of the price of such quality of grasses and other difficulties does not justify this heavy expenditure. (3) Most users of such grass are of the opinion that it is more hateful than beneficial and are therefore reluctant to take advantage of it. (4) The Committee are of the opinion that with the same expenditure that good jowari kadbi could be raised and stored in each Taluka. If Government did not sell newly defostered lands but leased these lands out through District Local Boards to cultivators with an agreement that one fodder crop would be raised each year. This fodder could be purchased from the funds now utilised for the purchase of forest grass. The fodder obtained would be stored in each taluka thereby avoiding all transport charges and what is more, a good wholesome fodder would be stored. (5) The Committee are of the opinion that Government open and maintain a cattle breeding farm for each of the breeds of the Presidency. The Committee are also considering the question of the spread of Episootic diseases. They will be grateful for any suggestions that will help it in its work All communications may be addressed to E. J. Bruen, Esquire, Deputy Director of Agriculture, for Animal Breeding and Secretary, Cattle Breeding Committee Agricultural College, Poona.

MISSIONARY EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand that it is likely that a resolution will be moved in the Legislative Council at an early date, recommending to Government that no grant should be paid to educational institutions in which attendance in classes for religious instructions is not voluntary. Some time ago the Education Board of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions issued a statement setting forth missionary educational policy with special reference to proposals of this kind. Now that these proposals seem to be taking definite form, I have felt impelled as the head of one of the largest missionary educational institutions in the Presidency, to try to make a little clearer to the public and to members of the Legislative Council what our position is.

First of all, I wish to explain as clearly as I can the policy followed by the Mission to which I belong, for though we have never in any way disguised it, it seems that in some quarters it has been misunderstood. We have sought always to give an education with a definitely Christian basis, and we have never dreamt of giving an education with any other basis. In pursuance of this policy we have made the study of the Bible part of our regular curriculum. That we shall continue always to use this method I am not prepared to say, but should we be led at any time in the future to make any change, we shall do so with a view to making our influence not less but more Christian. This policy the public may approve or disapprove of, but I think they will at least be able to understand and respect it. We feel that we should not be dealing honourably with the public if we led them to imagine that it was open to revision.

I think other Missions would accept this statement of policy, and if there be any that are prepared to accept what is generally known as a "Conscience Clause" I believe they would do so for one of two reasons—either they believe that there are better ways of exercising this Christian influence on their pupils than through the teaching of the Scriptures to all of them, or they feel that the time has come when it is desirable to withdraw from any extensive educational work among non-Christians and to concentrate on the education of Christians.

I may add one word regarding the Christian influence which I have spoken of as so essential. There are some who imagine that the end and aim of our institutions is what they call "proselytization," meaning by that the mere detachment of pupils from their own communities and their reception into the Christian community. That is a complete misunderstanding of our aim. If I may put in one word the desire that we have for our pupils, it is that they may have the mind of Christ. We do believe in Church of Christ, and we desire that those who believe in Him should share in its fellowship, but the last thing that we seek is the mere increase of the number of its members.

We have carried on our work during the past sixty years under the policy followed by the Government of encouraging voluntary effort in education, a policy which has provided a place for institutions animated by our ideals. We have gladly received the help which Government has given us, and we have felt that we in turn have been able to contribute something to the enrichment of the national life. But should the people of this Presidency desire to depart from this policy we have no complaint to make. We fully recognise that the people have a right to determine the lines of their educational policy, and if they are convinced that the present system is wrong, then they ought to change it. At the same time they will understand our position if we adhere to the policy which we now conscientiously follew. Indeed I am convinced that the surest way for us to forfeit the respect of the people would be for us to compromise on such a question of principle, or by any subterfuge to give the appearance of yielding to new conditions the real intention of which we hoped to defeat. To put the matter very plainly—we are here to give an education with a Christian basis, and so far as I understand the resolution which is to be moved, its acceptance by Government would lead to the placing of restrictions on our work which we could not accept, and which would consequently lead to our renunciation of Government grants.

I have written this letter simply for the purpose of giving information, and I have no intention of entering into controversy with anyone who may express disagreement with the policy which it seeks to explain. Further, I do not presume to offer advice to those into whose hands the direction of the educational policy of this Presidency has been committed. I have too much respect for conscientious conviction to suggest that any who believe that under the present system injury is done to conscience would acquieses in the continuance of this system. At the same time they will recognise that our position is one that is conscientiously held, and will respect our purpose to abide by it.—Yours, etc.

JOHN McKENZIE.

Wilson College,
Bombay, March 8.

A SERPENT'S LAST BANQUET

An eye-witness writes:—"Yesterday (Sunday) morning a long stout serpent was seen lying dead by the roadside near the Parel Government House. The long tail, evidently of a big full-sized bandicoot belonging to the rat family which live only on the fat of fields, protruded from the mouth. It appeared that the fat field-fed rodent proved such a tempting delicacy to the reptile that in its hot haste to swallow it the victim's body struck in the gullet, and while the serpent hissed and hissed and rolled about in its agonies to get rid of the obstacle a passer-by witnessing the scene threw a ponderous stone on it which smashed its head and it died on the spot."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 13.

S S Derbyshire, Lyon, Southampton.
S S Mandala, Swansen, Karachi.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Tasmanic, Svinhufond, Gothenburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Nile, Chapman, New York.
S S Anglo-Egyptian, Splat, Sydney.
S S Roepat, Ewjik, Calcutta.
S S Atlantic, Jensen, Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Nevasa for Antwerp.

S S Mandala:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Mandala, 8246 tons, Captain C J Swansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Co's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tasmanic:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Tasmanic, 4079 tons, Captain C Swinhufond, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Nile:—The steamer Nile, 5260 tons, Captain F Chapman, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

March 13.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—12 bales sheep skins, M Laduk and Co; 60 cwts fish maws, M Hoosein and Co; 590 cwts raisins, 22 cwts gum amonia, E Virji and Co; 2 cases quinine bisulphate tablets, Beliram and Co; 207 cwts khismis, S Gordhandas and Co; 250 cwts khismis, U Manilal; 30 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 30 bales cow hides, 5 bales goat skins, R Allimahamed.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—220 bales I cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Mandala for Ghent:—330 bales oomra cotton, E Spinner and Co; 270 bales I cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Mandala for Hamburg:—110 bales I cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—63 bales silk waste, Gorio and Co; 3400 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 205 cwts gum Arabic, E Virji and Co; 110 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co; 110 bales cotton waste, H Jagmohandas; 100 bales sivri hemp, 1230 cwts myrabollams, 125 cwts khismis, Kalyangas Bros; 13 cwts fish, Jaffery and Co; 200 bales I cotton, Patel Bros; 500 bales Uganda cotton, The Mathuradas Mill; 172 bales I cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1762 cwts myrabollams, 200 cwts dry ginger, 200 cwts kashu nuts, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—61 bales I wool raw, The Bombay Co; 42 bales I wool raw, Lyon Lord and Co; 71 bales I wool cotton, Meyer Nissim; 32 bales I wool cotton, C Koonjlal; 31 bales I wool cotton, M Sharif and Co.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles:—110 bales I cotton raw, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Baron Cowder for Dunkirk:—165 bales I cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 330 bales oily cotton raw, HH Kayani; 440 bales I cotton, Volkart Bros; 330 bales oomra cotton, E Spinner.

S S Heleric for New York:—400 bales cotton waste, G Virji; 100 bales cotton waste, D Bhanji.

S S Nile for New York:—135 cwts pepper capsecums, 200 cwts poppy seed, Narsee Mulji; 400 cwts cardamoms, M Jafferbhoy; 4500 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 75 cwts red chillies, L Virji.

S S Kristianiafjord for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—22 bales cocoons, 7 bales silk waste, Aego.

IMPORTS.

March 13.

S S Sunland from Cardiff, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—6010 tons coal.

S S Chakdara from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co:—3 cases 13 bundles specie, 292 bundles raw wool, 2796 bundles 1000 bundles dates, 20 cases piecegoods, 6 bags raisins, 37 bags quince seed, 460 bundles carpets, 20 bundles silk, 72 cases 10 bags gum.

S S Malwa from Australia, Agents B I S N Co:—122 pipes 36 cases tallow, 161 bars silver, 30 boxes sovereigns, 12 bags 27 packages cardamoms, 51 cases confectionery, 124 cases tea.

S S Atlantic from Cardiff, Agents B I S Co:—6610 tons coal.

S S Hatkhola from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—7 cases cigars, 1984 bags cotton seed, 80 bags white millet, 903 bags rice, 2 bundles tea, 2 cases tobacco, 30 cases cutch.

S S Baro Cowder from Barry, Agents Scindia S N Co:—7445 tons coal.

S S Vincenzo Florio from Cardiff:—7609 tons coal.

S S Penrose from Karachi:—1379 bales cotton, 5 bales hides, 4788 bags till seed, 27834 bags rape seed, 18 bales skins.

S S Rotenfels from Sydney:—86658 bags wheat.

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

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FOR INDIGESTION

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CHOICE BEFORE KENYA INDIANS.

TO ACCEPT OR NOT THE INTERIM REPRESENTATIONS.

"WHITE MAN'S BURDEN" ANALYSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MOMBASA, March 1.

In my letter by the last mail I informed the readers of your paper of the resolution passed by Mombasa Indians, favouring the withdrawal from the acceptance of "Interim representations." In this connection, Mr. M. A. Desai, President, Indian Association, Nairobi, and Vice-President of the Standing Committee of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress, came here in order to reconcile the conflicting views of Mombasa to those of Nairobi and the Congress, Nairobi, clear to Mombasa.

A Managing Committee meeting of the local Indian Association was, therefore, held on the 20th ultimo in the Association's office at 4 p.m. As the subject to be discussed was interesting and important almost all the members were present.

Mr. Desai expounding the views of the Congress and Nairobi, said:—Whilst accepting "Interim Representations" we have shown a great deal of the vacillation of mind and reluctance to stick to the decisions arrived at by us. We first refused to accept them. Then, acting on the advice of the Government of India, we decided to accept them. Now again if we decline to accept, we will make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of our supporters. Therefore, in rejecting the representations which we accepted a month ago, I think, taking into consideration the various circumstances of which I will inform the meeting. just now, we will be taking a hasty—I can well say—an extremely hasty-step. One significant aspect of the situation is that, we have yet no official announcement in black and white on the subject, even though it is a month since the Dinner speech was delivered by Mr. Churchill. The speech had aroused a sense of indignation in India and the Council of State has passed a resolution in our favour. Mr. Sastri has cabled me from Washington to the effect that we should not take any hasty step, which means we should not reject what we have accepted, in the excitement of moment. He has championed our cause and as a proof of it, he has started for London as soon as he became aware of the present situation caused by Mr. Churchill's speech. This is the gain we have obtained by remaining passive. What are we going to have if we reject, the proposals! Suppose for the time being that we rejected the proposals. What is the alternative? The alternative is to start passive resistance and the "no-tax campaign", and I say that the country is not prepared to practise it. I am, or rather, the Congress is, not against the rejection. But rejection should be at a time when it will produce some beneficent results, and therefore the Congress has decided that it would be better for the time being to adopt the policy of "wait and see." When the policy is declared we will discuss it and if it be found to be against us we will resign in a body from the Councils and will carry on our work with more vigour and energy. This is the sum total of the views of the Congress."

Mr. Desai asked the members to re-consider their decision in the light of the explanations given by him and urged that difference of opinion, even if it be petty will greatly weaken our cause at this juncture. He informed the Committee that the European Press was already making a capital out of it by printing head lines such as "Split in Congress", "Serious diqerence of opinion", "Mombasa Indians reject I. R."

In reply to this the Mombasa views as expounded by several speakers were as follows:—

Mombasa was and is still in favour of the withdrawal. But the resolution passed by them was not mandatory. The resolution was advisory. They were afraid the resolution was misunderstood by the Congress. They knew well what the constitutional position of Mombasa was. They perfectly knew that Congress as the sole executive body had a right to override the decisions of any affiliated body if the majority of the members decide so. Mombasa, therefore, must obey without any demur on their part. They, therefore, make it clear that Mombasa members were at liberty to go to Councils if summoned by the Government. As for the resolution passed by them they meant to stick to it. They will try constitutionally to get it passed at the next Congress session.

The explanation was considered quite satisfactory by Mr. Desai, who then asked the Association to give him help in collecting money for the Congress and deputation fund. A Committee of three, comprising the Vice-President, Secretary and one member was appointed to help Mr. Desai, after which the meeting ended.

WHITE "TRUSTEES."

It is an open secret that Europeans have a very fine knack of declaring themselves the Trustees, appointed by God, of the natives of the country in which they settle themselves. This is the course which they invariably follow. Everybody knows what a fine notion they have of their self-appointed Trusteeship. Kenya is not an exception to the rule. It is ostencibly declared to the world that Europeans are in Kenya in order to educate natives and to impose upon them western civilization and culture (Major Grogan's ideas), which means in other words the exploitation of the country by the foreign capital. Indians are described as exercising a very bad influence (as the retail business of the country is absolutely in their hands) on natives. Indians know what Europeans mean by the "protection" of natives, themselves being the victims of the self-styled "Trustees of the people of India." How this theory of "Trusteeship" is put into practice, is shown by the following resolution which is passed by the Farmers' Association and forwarded to the Convention of Associations to be considered at its next session in April. This resolution makes an interesting reading and throws a flood of light at the real attitude of the settlers towards the natives. The resolution runs as follows:—

"This Convention protests against the proposed compensation to injured native ordinance, becoming law. As at present formed the ordinance cannot conduce to the safety of the employers of labour. It will also be deterrent to fresh capital being brought into the Colony. This Convention recognises that the interests of the employees should be safeguarded and suggests that an Act on the broad lines of the British 'Employers' Liability Act' of 1880 be substituted for the one now proposed."

THE CONGRESS.

The fourth session of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress will be held during the Easter holidays. Nairobi will, probably, invite the Congress.

The office of the Standing Committee of the E. A. I. N. is transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi.

INDIAN NEWS.

News from India is very spare and one that is given by Reuter makes a painful hearing. The mind of the people here is also with the movement in India, because it is on the success of the struggle that the solution of their problem rests.

INDIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.

The "Daily Leader" of Nairobi learns from an authoritative information that the Government has suggested the name of Mr. Phadake, Bar.-at-Law, in Nairobi, against that of Mr. M. A. Desai as selected by the Congress Executive Committee. The above mentioned journal is in favour of Mr. Phadake. But the Indian community is in favour of Mr. M. A. Desai.

DYSPEPTICS CAN EAT WHAT THEY LIKE.

If they take *Bisurated* Magnesia immediately afteh eating. No matter how badly you may suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence or acidity—no matter how many medicines you may have tried without success—do not give up hope. Thousands who once suffered as you now suffer—who had tried everything without obtaining relief—now enjoy perfect health, and can eat almost anything without the slightest pain or discomfort. You can do the same if you will go to-day to any chemist and get a package of *Bisurated* Magnesia. This is prepared in both powder and tablet forms, and if you take half-a-teaspoonful of the powder in a little water, or two three tablets, after every meal or whenever pain is felt you will be delighted at the result. The reason is not far to seek. Directly *Bisurated* Magnesia is taken, it neutralises harmful acids, and at the same time soothes the inflamed lining of the stomach, and thus ensures normal digestion and freedom from pain. Do not wait; do not delay. Get *Bisurated* Magnesia to-day and forget you ever had a stomach. But it must be BISURATED Magnesia, so look on the wrapper for the additional trade-mark word "Bismag"—which is there to protect you against worthless substitutes.

PRINCE AT KAPURTHALA.

RULER CONGRATULATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KAPURTHALA, March 12.

The Prince of Wales arrived at 12 noon and received warm welcome. As the arrival was private the usual salute and Guard-of-Honour were dispensed with.

The State Banquet, held to-night in honour of the Prince of Wales, was the last brilliant function which His Royal Highness would attend in India. To-day's visit to Kapurthala also brings to a conclusion the round of visits which the Prince intended to pay to the Indian States. The palace was beatutifully illuminated and at dinner cover was laid for nearly 100 guests. After the loyal toast the Maharaja proposed the Prince's health and said he welcomed him as the heir to the mighty and beneficent Throne which united the scattered family of nations of the British Empire. The Prince at an early age set an inspiring example by sharing the perils and privations of the war. The Maharaja assured the Prince of the deep devotion of his state for the person and throne of the King-Emperor.

His Royal Highness, in reply said:—"I esteem it a previlage to be able in person to congratulate Your Highness and your State on your ready help in the great war. The Kapurthala Imperial Service Regiment served with distinction in East Africa for nearly four years. During this period its strength was raised to 1000 men and everything that could be done was done to keep it in a state of efficiency. After the conclusion of its work in East Africa, it again saw service in Siestan, Mesopotamia and the Afghan war. Your Highness's third son, Maharaja Kumar Amarjit Singh Sahib, set a good example by serving with an Indian contingent for more than a year. In many other ways Your Highness and Your Highness' state did their utmost to help us to victory. I know that Your Highness has ever kept and will keep the simple but glorious motto of your House before your eyes and that service to the King and country will be your inspiration and mainspring of your kindness and hospitality during my all too brief a visit to your state.

A Calcutta message of the 12th instant says:—A fire broke out in the postal van of the down Overland Mail, which arrived at Howrah. It is stated that as the mail running between Moghulserai and Kiul stations on Saturday night, mail bags suddenly caught fire as a result of which seven bags containing registered letters, etc. were burnt. The fire is believed to have originated in smouldering cinders from the locomotive of the mail train.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the President of the C. P. Legislative Council and Lady Chitnavis gave an "At-Home" to H. E. the Governor, Central Provinces and Berar at Council Hall grounds on Saturday evening. —(A. P.).

E. I. RY. STRIKE.

THE AGENT'S CONDITIONS.

MR. ANDREW'S EFFORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 11.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, at the end of the negotiations on behalf of the strikers in Calcutta has communicated to press the following terms which the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company is prepared to offer to railway employees, provided that they return to work without delay. Mr. Andrews himself proceeds at once to Tundla where he will consult the man with regard to the terms that have been offered by the Agent. The terms read as follows:—

That Mr. Andrews is at liberty to publish the attached, not relating to the second fireman, Ram Lall's complaint of assault and if he so wishes to make an independent statement, that the Agent will in association with Mr. Andrews and Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri, Kt., examine the existing procedure on the East Indian Railway as regards the investigation of alleged assault cases between Indian and non-Indian employees of the railway with a view to seeing in what way such procedure can be improved. (A) As a preliminary to the above enquiry and in order to arrive at a full understanding of alleged unsympathetic treatment of Indians by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Mr. Andrews will conduct a personal investigation with this end in view (B) this investigation will be entirely in formal with no citing of witnesses, nor will he require the railway to produce witnesses before him. He will not wish to see any documents except those relating to complaints that have been made of alleged assault. (C) Mr. Andrews' investigation will be entirely directed towards gaining experience and information as to the general situation as he will require this information in order to be in a position to take part in the examination into the procedure during the enquiry in Calcutta. That within four months from complete resumption of duty, the Agent will decide whether on what terms and to what extent he is prepared to recognise any railway union. Note.—It must be understood that time will be necessary before coming to a final decision in this matter, for the Agent in addition to satisfying himself fully that the recognition of any union would in fact be to the mutual benefit of the men and the company, must obtain orders of the Board of Directors in London. (D) The Agent undertakes to render Mr. Andrews every assistance and will produce any documents required, but it is understood that the decisions already given will not be revised. That within a period of three months from complete resumption of duty, the Agent will after enquiry give his decision as regards the demand made, or a twenty-five per cent. general increase of pay. The Agent is prepared to forward to the Railway Board any memorial that the men may wish to put forward on the subject of the effect of non-condonation of the period, the men were on strike as regards their gratuity. It is understood that the Government of India have now under consideration, whether and to what extent gratuity rule can be modified, and that they hope to announce their decision, shortly. The has absolutely no knowledge as to the changes contemplated in this rule, but should it be found that changes are made which give him discretionary powers, he will willingly deal with the matter in a generous spirit.

WHOM TO TAKE BACK.

The Agent desires to put it clearly on record that he retains in his own hands the complete freedom to decide as to which of the men who struck are to be taken back into the company's service. Apart from other considerations, it is obvious that the Agent must retain this power in the interests of discipline and in common justice to those men who have been engaged as permanent hands. As and when vacancies occur in future the Agent will sympathetically consider taking back, without prejudice as regards their having participated in strike, those men for whom he was not able to provide on the termination of the strike, instead of dismissing such men as he cannot take back, to permit them to resign with effect from the date on which they ceased to work. This is on no account to be treated as a precedent. The question of privilege leave forfeited owing to the men being on strike will be sympathetically considered and the claims of the staff to annual increment casual leave, or provident funds, are unaffected by the strike.

(Sd.) G. L. COLVIN, Agent, E. I. R.
11th March, 1922.

NOTE GIVEN TO MR. ANDREWS.

We are agreed that the story that Ram Lall was severely beaten by his shunter Carroll and fireman Emery with a shovel and thrown off the engine and fisted was not a true representation of facts. We believe that there was an altercation between the men and that there was probably a struggle. The Civil Surgeon's certificate shows that there was swelling and tenderness under the right nipple of Ram Lall. These injuries may have occurred in the course of the struggle and it is clear that they support the theory of such a struggle though not an assault of a grave nature alleged by Ram Lall.

(Sd.) S. F. E. Robertson,
Chief Supdt.

(Sd.) W. J. Tomes,
Loco. Supdt., Tundla.

28th March, 1922.

Early on Thursday morning a distructive fire broke out in B. I. steamer "Mantala" lying at a shed in Kidderpore Docks, Calcutta. The vessel was fully loaded due to sail for London to-day. In the afternoon fire was brought under control and the damage is estimated at about six lakhs. The steamer will go to dry docks for necessary repairs, and will not be ready for sail before two months.

POLITICS IN ASSEMBLY.

"NATIONAL PARTY" TO BE FORMED

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Mar 13.

Party politics has come to stay in India. The attitude of the Democratic Party in the Legislative Assembly on several matters of public interest has decidedly been opposed to that of the Government. The very right and only course it adopted in the two days' general discussion on the gloomy Budget, has been misunderstood in official circles, where it was thought that this Party was one of Extremists in the guise of Moderates. This wrong impression appears to have resulted in the formation of another group to be called "the National Party," under the leadership of Sir Sivaswami Iyer. This Knight of Madras was the leader of what was last year known as "Parliamentary Association," whose funeral obsequies were held more than a month ago in Raisina. In writing about the extinction of this Association I informed your readers that there were some signs that from its ashes would soon arise another Party which would run on the lines parallel to those of the Democratic Party. That consummation has now been reached and hence the formation of what goes by the captivating term "The National Party." I do not know how many members will join this party, but the names that adorn its executive, are very unimspiring. The Legislative Assembly contains a very few persons, who can be expected to take the popular cause in an intelligent and intelligible way, and they are already in the Democratic Party block. So the weeded out lot has been left to the guidance of Sir Sivaswami Iyer, who though possessing certain intellectual gifts, woefully lacks the qualifications of a party leader. Mr. N. M. Samarth of Bombay, as the Chief Whip, might try his luck for the party, but the presence of Messrs. oAbul Kasim and J. R. Cotelingam, who are called the Junior Whips, are enough to sound the death knell of this infant organisation at its very start, because neither of them commands the confidence of any one in the House. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay becomes its Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF NEW PARTY.

The programme of this Party is nothing but that of the Democratic Party in a diluted form, but emphasis is laid on the fact that the National Party is opposed to a policy of producing convulsions in internal administration. This indirectly implies that the Democratic Party is for convulsions in internal administration, which is not correct. The cultivation of a spirit of co-operation between the British and Indians and expansion of party organisation, outside the Legislature and propaganda work throughout the country are some of the objects of this newly formed group, which are not seen in the programme of the Democratic Party. But as most of the members of Sir Sivaswami's party are nominated workers with a certain amount of obligation to the treasury benches, it is not difficult to foresee a division among its thin ranks, leading to the winding up of the body It is, therefore, to be hoped that Sir Sivaswami Iyer will instead of taking on his shoulders the responsibility of running a decidedly weak organisation, have the new party, amalmagated with the Democratic Party which has a clear out programme and policy. He that aspires to be the head of a party will find it more difficult to please his friends than to perplex his foes.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

The members of the Fiscal Commission, who are now in Delhi, will take at the end of this month oral evidence here from a few more witnesses, mostly from Indian States of Northern India and then leave for the cool heights of Simla to prepare their report. The bulk of the evidence, so far received by them, is stated to have been mostly in favour of protection. Young industries have received the support of almost all witnesses except, of course, the die-hard free traders, the standard bearers of the shattered flag of the Cobdenites. The fire-eating protectionists on the other hand, have also received a little support from the mass of witnesses. That there was universal condemnation of a system under which the Fiscal policy of India has been guided by Parliament for the benefit of Lancashire, was a foregone conclusion. Imperial preference, the counter part of Dyarchy in the Fiscal region had a measure of support from many Indian and English witnesses, but the majority are said to have been of the opinion that that should involve no economic sacrifice to India. It is too early to forecast as to how the report of this Commission will shape itself, but there will be a majority report and a minority report is fairly certain. The majjority consisting of Moderate protectionists and the minority of free-trader's conceding the necessity for the protection of key industries. The appointment of a Permanent Tariff Commission is said to have been fairly agreed as a necessity on all hands.

Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Commissioner of City Police, and Mrs. Pelly were given a farewell entertainment by the officers of the Madras City Police on the 9th evening at Kusaldas Mansion in Madras. There was a representative gathering including instant. Executive Council Members, Ministers, High Court Judges and others.—(A. P.).

On and from the date of this Notification a duty at the rate of fifteen annas per maund of 82 2/7 lbs. avoirdupois shall be levied on salted fish, dry and wet, imported into any Customs port from any place beyond the limits of British India.

The O. S. K. steamer "Indus Maru" arrived at Singapore on 9th instant from Japan and will sail for Bombay via Colombo on 11th instant.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN LUCKNOW JAIL.

"CONDITION DECIDEDLY GOOD."

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, March 11.

From the reports of the visitors to the Lucknow District Jail which has latterly been devoted exclusively for the accommodation of the political prisoners it appears that the conditions in the Jail are quite tolerable. A special consideration seems to have been given by the authorities for status of the prisoners among whom is Pandit Motilal Nehru. The latter has been given apparently a whole ward to himself in that portion of Jail which is set for the nonhabitants place, is sufficiently roomy and a part of it has been converted into a private bathroom. Though there is not much furniture yet the place is neatly furnished in simple style. Panditji is provided with a cot, table and chairs, carpets and bedding and his nephews Pt. Shamlal Nehru and Pt. Mohanlal Nehru seem to make a family party with the Panditji the distinguished prisoner thus lacks no company and is allowed to get his own provisions from home. Excepting liberty of movement and unfettered association Panditji and his nephews appear to be quite at home. When last seen a day or two back Panditji was in good health and best of spirits. There are several other prisoners in this part of Jail. All of them khadi clad enjoying their period of incarceration as best they could. In another part called "Circle" a larger number of political prisoners is accommodated. I am told there are in this Jail about five hundred of them and in their case too conditions of living are said to be tolerable. Such of them as have no private means or having do not want to avail themselves of it appear to be given a daily subsistence allowance on more liberal scale than ordinary prisoners. While the conditions in Lucknow Jail are so far decidedly good one cannot say the same about the mofussil Jails. There is evidently lot of complaint about the treatment of non-cooperation prisoners in the mofussil places and well informed people seem to think that conditions prevailing locally are due to the presence of Pandit Motilal for whom Sir Harcourt Butler had in the past entertained great personal regard.

BURMA COUNCIL.

INTRODUCTION OF BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Mar. 9.

Introducing the Budget at to-day's Legislative Council, the Revenue Secretary, Mr. Booth-Gravely said that the provincial position was moderately satisfactory, but he could not say more. Owing to the debits to all loans from the Rice Profit Fund, Burma was abe to carry out the proposed programme of irrigation, railway construction, road improements and buildinbs, but without that aid the programmes would bape had to be seriously curtailed. The revised estimate for 1921-22 showed an moreased revenue of 16 lakhs normal, aparts from the special and increased expenditure of 9 lakhs over the original estimates. A decrease in the excess of twelve lakhs was due to the revision of opium consumers allowances and restrictions in sale to Burmans also to diminished distillery contributions. An increase of nearly sixteen lakhs under Forests, three and a half lakhs under Revenue, and four and a half under stamp and Registration. Decreases in expenditure were principally due to the inability to spend allocations.

For 1922-23 revenue was 1030 lakhs and expenditure 1217 lakhs, differences being met by a further depletion of borrowed balances and also by debits to our loan from rice profits. Education at 72 lakhs is a record. The Police shows a decrease of eight lakhs. Provision is made for the continuation of three provincial railway projects and starting of two others. Other provisions indicate the removal of Rangoon Cantonment to Mingladon, the inauguration of a High Court and Shan States Federation as also the reorganisation of judicial service, and four lakhs for the election and other expenses in connection with the introduction of reforms.

The Revenue Secretary warned the Council that loans from rice profits must be refunded and that ere long province should face either local taxation or borrowing.

The Chief Secretary presented the report by the committee of the Anti-Boycott Bill, with notes of dissent by three of the six Burman members, and the Secretary presented the report of the Committee on the Ranpoon Municipal Bill. The sets up a corporation of 34 members in the place of the present Committee of 25 mempers, of which only 5 are nominated Burmese. Hindu or Moslem representation is doubled to be chosen by wards. The Bill is considerably amended on the form of the Bombay plan the Commissioner being appointed by the Corporation. Both Bills will be discussed on April 5th.

GURUKULA ANNIVERSARY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
HARDWAR, March 13.

The Gurukula anniversary was a remarkable success. Impressive and learned discourses were delivered by Swamis Shraddhanand, Sarvadanand, Satyanand and others. On an appeal for funds by Professor Ramdeva one Lakh and twenty thousand were subscribed of which 63 thousand were in cash. Ten new graduates took the vows and diplomas were conferred upon them by Swami Shradhanand.

A National Educational Conference was held under the presidency of Swami Shradhanand in which resolutions were passed urging the desirability of introducing religious instruction in national schools and of making classical Sanskrit and Hindi integral parts of the Curricula of studies

New endowments of 30 thousand each were announced one by Doctor P. Mehta of Rangoon for a research chair of ancient Indian History and another by Pandit Thakurdatta Amritdhara of Lahore for a lectureship of comparative religions.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

MATCHES PLAYED ON SATURDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 11.

The Association Football matches played to-day.

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa one, Birmingham one.
Bradford three, Everton one.
Burnley nil, Oldham one.
Chelsea one, West Bromwich one.
Liverpool two, Blacksburn nil.
Manchester United one, Arsenal nil.
Middlesbord five, Huddersfield one.
Newcastle two, Bolton one.
Preston one, Manchester City nil.
Sheffield United nil, Cardiff City two.
Hotspurs one, Sunderland nil.

LEAGUE SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley four, Clapton nil.
Bristol City one, Fulham nil.
Bury one, Notts County nil.
Coventry nil, Stoke one.
Derby County two, Leeds United nil.
Leicester City nil, Hull City one.
Notts Forest nil, Blackpool nil.
Port Vale one, Rotheram nil.
Shields nil, Wednesday nil.
West Ham two, Crystal Palace nil.
Wolverhampton five, Bradford nil.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN.)

Accrington Stanley four, Hartlepool United one.
Grimsby Town three, Nelson one.
Halifax Town three, Durham two.
Barrow one, Rochdale nil.
Stalybridge two, Lincoln City nil.
Stockport two, Chesterfield one.
Southport nil, Ashington nil.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN.)

Exeter two, Norwich nil.
Gillingham three, Bristol Rovers two.
Luton one, Aberdare two.
Merthyr one, Charlto nil.
Millwall three, Reading nil.
Newport nil, Brighton one.
Plymouth three, Watford nil.
Portsmouth one, Northampton one.
Southend nil, Southampton nil.
Swansea one, Queens Park Rangers nil.
Swindon two, Brentford one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrieonians two, Ayr one.
Hearts three, Clydebank nil.
Third Lanark one, Dundee one.
Celtic one, Kilmarnock nil.
Albion Rovers four, Falkirk nil.

SCOTTISH CUP FOUR ROUND.

Motherwell one, Morton two.
Hamilton nil, Aberdeen nil.
Rangers one, St. Morren one.
Queen of South nil, Partick one.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

WALES BEATS IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 12.

The Rugby international at Swansea was played before thirty-five thousand spectators. The Irish forwards gave a most lively display and made several good raids but the Welsh backs tackled finely. Then a couple of promising Welsh movements were held up.

Wales was awarded two penalty kicks Samuel, fullback, failing with both. Th Irish pack was playing with tremendou energy in loose, and twice got within few yards of the Welsh line, but Welshmen kept them out. Following the dash by the Welsh forwards, Whitfield gained try and Samuel just failed with a difficul kick. As the interval approached the Welsh backs lost several chances by a faulty handling and at half time, Wales led by three points to Ireland's nil.

Five minutes after resumption, Whitfield scored another try, and this time Samuel converted. A few moments later stokes got over with a brilliant try for Ireland which Wallis converted. Afterwards Wales were mostly attacking. Islwar Evans got a try and Samuel failed to ad extra points.

The result:—Wales 11 points; Irelan five points.

The "Express" understands a loyal address will be presented to the Viceroy at Delhi by leading Bhumehor Brahmins of United Provinces and Behar, Kumar Adit Narayan Singh of Benares will head the deputation, and Maharajan of Hathwa and Raja of Amhawan are members.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha, 4-30 p.m., 2, Dean Lane.

The Reliance Motor Works, Ext. Genl. meeting, 44, Tamarind Lane, 4-30 p.m.

Holi: Bank Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.

Gentlemen of Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, March 16.

Concert in aid of Dr. Goodier's Charities. Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 17.

Improvement Trust Meeting 3-30 p.m.

The Jamnadas Nursery Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Arcastian Band will play to-day (Tuesday) at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, under the direction of Mr. Vincent Nunas at 6 p.m.

CONCERT IN AID OF MALABAR RELIEF.

In Aid of Malabar Relief Fund, there will be a charity concert at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 6 p.m., when a programme of Indian music by Gshurjan and others is arranged.

"UNREST AMONG BHILS."

In the article headed: "Unrest Among the Bhils" published in our issue of Monday's date there appears the sentence "The casualties among the Bhils were 200 killed and 29 wounded." This is a misprint, as the casualties were 20 killed, and not 200.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Congress Committee resolutions were passed Congratulating Mahatma Gandhi and appealing to the public to remain non-violent and carry out the Congress programme.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 742 was 77 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 32.81. These figures compare favourably with those for the 10th week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,471 and death-rate 78.09 and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21 when the average mortality was 1,030 and death-rate 54.68.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 24 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 253 against 32 and 303 respectively in the preceding week. Two notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 155 were among infants under one year of age; 20 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death, had resided for less than 10 days in the City; Cholera was absent during the week; Smallpox caused 7 attacks and 2 deaths during the week; Plague caused 30 attacks and 29 deaths during the week; Th number of live births registered during the week was 367 against 363 in the 10th week of the last year and 388 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five year (1917-21).

INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society have brought out their report for the work done in 1921. During the year 10,896 babies under one year of age died in Bombay. The Society exitsts to combat this terribly high infant mortality and also to help mothers to improve the health of the babies. It was apprehended that Indian mothers would not submit to be taught new methods for dealing with their babies, but would prefer the time honoured traditions of their ancestors, but the worst fears have proved groundless and mothers have been found to be wonderfully responsive and willing to learn as soon as they see real benefit coming to their children.

In the beginning of the year only two centres were working, but there are now five in running order. Clinics are held twice a week at these centres, where babies are examined and weighed medicines are prescribed for slight ailments, but cases of a serious nature we are advised to be taken into hospital.

Mothers bring their children to the centres each morning. Milk is given to babies, but children having teeth, are fed on bread.

TODAY'S MEETING

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The next ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay will be held in the office of the Trust on Friday the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

UNVEILING OF GOKHALE STATUE.

The unveiling ceremony of the Statue of the late Mr. Gokhale will be performed by His Excellency the Governor on Thursday the 23rd inst., at 5 p.m., at the Marine Lines, Maidan, Churchgate Street.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC & UNANI CONFERENCE EXHIBITION.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee it was unanimously resolved that Vaidya Raja Yadavji Trikamji Acharya of Bombay be elected as the President of the ensuing All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Conference to be held in Andhra Desa at Rajahmundry (Godavary Banks) from the 13th to 17th proximo (both days inclusive).

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A GIRL.

JUDGES DIFFER.

REFERENCE TO THIRD JUDGE.

Birs Thurna,

vs.

The King-Emperor.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Coyajee.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. The accused was charged with having raped and then murdered a girl Rewa. He was also charged in the alternative with having screened the offender. The Sessions Judge agreeing with one of the assessors found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

The facts are briefly these:—

The complainant Patil Bowa lived in Chinchewadi in the same house with his brother. He had two wives Tai and Yamni, who is blind from birth. He had a daughter Rewa who was about 12 years of age. On the 28th October, 1921, Patilbowa and one Revji set out for Sangamner Market. They stopped at Paru's hut on the way and there learned that Rewa had been missing since the previous evening. He hurried home and as he approached the village heard the loud lamentations of Tai and Gita coming from the neighbourhood of a stream. He went there and found that they were sitting by the dead body of Rewa. On examination of the body he noticed that a necklace of gold was missing. There were scratches and marks of pressure on the throat. The women showed him a very big stone lying near. The women told him that Biru had taken the girl to eat prickly pear fruit. At that time it was suggested that if information were given to Government trouble would be the only result and the body would be subjected to the indignity of a post mortem. Then in spite of Patilbewa's protests the body was burned in his presence. Finally in the evening Biru came again and took Patilbewa to Mhalu's threshing floor and there was a palaver in the course of which Biru admitted that he had Rewa and implored pardon and promised to restore the necklace when the affair had blown over. No information was given to the Police. The affair, however, could not long remain a secret. The Sub-Inspector came to the village and began his investigation. The accused was arrested.

The accused from the very beginning pleaded that he was innocent. He did not take Rewa to eat prickly pear fruit. Tatya gave evidence against him because his father gave evidence against Tatya.

The Sessions Judge observed that the finding of her body so disposed of and the marks on the throat pointed clearly to murder. He found it proved beyond reasonable doubt that Rewa was raped and murdered. There was no reasonable suggestion as to how or why the evidence against Biru should have been invented. He found it proved that Biru came with his father Thama and others and advised the burnnig of the body; that Biru confessed and offered restitution and compensation on Sunday evening. The evidence established beyond reasonable doubt that Biru raped murdered and robbed Rewa of the necklace. The only point of doubt in his mind was when he conceived the idea of those crimes. Crimes of this nature are unfortunately not uncommon in this district. He found Biru guilty of murder.

The Chief Justice observed that his learned brother was of opinion that the guilt of the accused had not been established beyond reasonable doubt. He was satisfied that Yamna informed Tai and Gita that Rewa went off with Biru. The conduct of Biru next morning pointed strongly to his guilt. He with four others who helped him to burn the body of the murdered girl, instead of burying it according to the custom of Dhanger, prevented Patilbawa from giving information about the crime. He saw no reason to doubt the evidence with regard to the meeting at Bholu's threshing floor when Biru was said to have admitted the crime. There was no particular reason for Biru if innocent of the murder to be anxious to dispose of the corpse to screen the real offender for it was not suggested that any suspicion attached to the four who helped in the burning. In his opinion though the evidence was circumstantrial it pointed conclusively to Biru having committed the murder. He would dismiss the appeal and confirm the sentence of death.

Justice Coyojee observed that on the evidence adduced in the case there could be no doubt that the girl Rewa was murdered; it was probable she was raped. The main question however was, whether it was proved beyond reasonable doubt that Biru committed the murder. The case presented great difficulties. There was no eye witness to the occurrence. Even since the investigation began, the accused had been asserting his innocence. The attitude of Rewa's father although not quite incapable of explanation, was certainly not without its significance and had materially added to the difficulties in the way of the prosecution. As the learned Judge observed he had tried "to slur over his own weakness and lack of initiative." The source of the first information remained undisclosed. The case against the accused defender mainly on the testimonly of Yemna and the evidence as to Biru's subsequent conduct. He had examined the evidence very carefully. The evidence supplied good ground for suspicion; but he was unable to hold that the guilt of the accused on the charge of murder was established beyond the reach of reasonable doubt. He had no doubt that the accused was guilty of the alternative charge under section 201 of screening the offender.

As there was difference of opinion between Judges the case was ordered to be put before a third Judge.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the accused; Government Pleader represented the Crown.

TRESPASS AND INTIMIDATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr G. R. Khairuz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Ibrahim Ismail Kamadin charged M. A. Bridge, (European) with trespass and intimidation on the 11th February last.

Mr. Goodinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was undefended.

The complainant alleged in his information that he lived in his bungalow at Fazal Road, Colaba, and the accused lived opposite to him in Hyder Building. On the 11th of last month at 3 p.m. the accused rushed in the complainant's house in an excited manner and told him (complainant) that his son had thrown dust on his (accused's) motor car, viz:—Taxi No. 1037. He wanted to assault the boy. The boy was protected by complainant's wife. The accused thereupon said that if he saw the boy on the road he would kill him. The boy took fright and was suffering from fever.

He (complainant) reported the matter to the police and asked for the accused's name but he was referred to the Magistrate.

On the case being called for hearing, the accused expressed regret for the incident and undertook not to molest the complainant in the future His Worship, therefore, discharged the accused.

The following is the telegram from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala:—"On leaving Your Highness' state I thank for all your kindness and hospitality. I much enjoyed my visit to Kapurthala and the warm welcome which I received from your Highness' subjects. I wish my stay at Kapurthala could be longer. (A. P.)

MORVI STATE PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN APRIL.

A meeting of the subjects of Morvi State, residing in Bombay was held on Sunday at 4 p.m. in the office of Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta to consider the desirability of a conference of the subjects of the whole Morvi State. Both the Hindu and Mahomedan merchants of Morvi residing in Bombay were present in good number. Mr. N. G. Sheth was in the chair. In opening the meeting, Mr. Mansukhlal thanked those present and said that though subjects of that state, like subjects of other Kathiawad states, were loudly crying about their grievances as well as for a popular form of government, yet they have not done anything substantially to achieve their object. If the people of Morvi State wanted to have their grievances redressed some of them should be prepared to suffer for the cause. No people in the world have secured freedom without self-sacrifice and love for the native land. Any ruler or any government was bound to act according to the wishes of their people, if people were determined. If they had perseverance and truthfulness in them. H. H. The Thakore Saheb was bound to respect their feelings.

After Mr. Mansukhlal's speech a lively discussion took place, in which some Mahomedan gentlemen also took part. It was finally decided to hold the Morvi State Peoples' Conference at Morvi in the second week of April. A Provisional Committee was appointed with Mr. Mansukhlal as General Secretary and Messrs. Abdul Gani and Ravichand as Secretaries. A fund was raised and about four hundred rupees were collected on the spot. After a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings terminated.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM FRACTURE OF SKULL....

At the Coloba War Hospital, Mr. A. E. King, the Coroner held an inquest yesterday (Friday) evening touching the death of Mr. Arthur George Hulxey, Officer, H. M. S. "Renown" who succumbed to injuries at the Colaba War Hospital on the 9th instant.

Shaikh Vaijudin Jaimudin, Signal-man, R. I. M. Dockyard said about five days ago at 7-45 a.m. he was at the Signal Station at the R. I. M. Dockyard and when going to the chowky he saw the deceased seated on a beam between two steamers. He was bleeding from the head. He had no cap. He informed a policeman. He did not know whether the deceased was conscious or not. No one was with him. He had not seen him before.

Mr. Edward Palmer, Sergeant of Police, the Government R. I. M. Dockyard in corroborating the previous witness said the deceased was injured at the back of the head and was semiconscious. He sent for the doctor who came and had him taken to the Dockyard Dispensary. The deceased was a petty Officer of H. M. S. "Renown". He was present when he was searched at the Dispensary. In his trouser's pocket the sum of Rs 17 was found. There were no letters. An officer and two seamen of the "Renown" identified him. A Naval-Officer removed the deceased to the Colaba War Hospital.

LIEUT. W. J. COCKBORE'S EVIDENCE.

Lieut. William John Cockbore, Surgeon, H. M. S. "Colombo" said on the 4th of March he was sent for and went and saw the deceased sitting on a beam between two motorbarges. He was semi-conscious and bleeding from the back of the head. He put him on a stretcher and removed him to the Dockyard dispensary. He removed his clothes which were saturated with water. He wrapped him in blankets and made a short examination. When he recovered sufficiently from shock, he sent him to the Colaba War Hospital.

Major Herbert Carter, R.A.M.C., doing duty at the Colaba War Hospital, Colaba said the deceased was admitted into the Colaba War Hospital at about 10-30 a.m. on the 4th March. He was semi-conscious and was suffering from fracture of the skull, severe contusion of his back and other contusions on various parts of the body, There was a lacerated wound on the back of the skull, He died on the 9th of March at about 4-30 p.m. The cause of the death was fracture of the skull, which could have been caused by a fall.

JURY'S VERDICT.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death of Arthur George Huxley was caused by fracture of the skull resulting apparently from a fall into the break-water slip in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard; but there was no evidence to show how this occurred.

STUDENT'S SAD END.

Ruttonshaw Hormusji Mistry, a Parsi student, aged fifteen years, residing in Balaram Street, was walking along the footpath on Lamington-Road at 11-30 a.m. on Sunday last. He carried a bottle of vinegar in his hand. He slipped on a plantain-skin, which was lying on the footpath, and the bottle broke. He tried to pick up the bottle, but he fell on the broken pieces and was cut in the neck. He ran home and a doctor was sent for, who, on arrival found him dead. The doctor tried to revive the boy but to no purpose.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. E. King, held an inquest, touching the death of Ruttonshaw, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A motor lorry beyonging to the Bombay Municipality and driven by one Kalia Heers, was proceeding along Abdul Rahman Street at 1 p.m. on Tuesday last when a Borah-boy named Sadatali Kurban was knocked down causing an abrasion on the back of his neck. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on the night of the 9th instant.

An enquiry was held yesterday afternoon by Mr. A. E. King, the Coroner, at the G. T. Hospital, when the evidence showed that the deceased whilst crossing the road went against the motor lorry and fell on his right hand side The horn was sounded. Medical evidence showed that the deceased developed pneumonia and steadily grew worse and died.

The jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia, following injuries accidentally sustained.

Mr. A. G. Huxley, engine-room Artificer in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard was lying injured and unconscious on the patent-slip at 8 a.m. on Saturady the 4th instant. He was attended to by the Dockyard dispensary-Surgeon and the naval-surgeon and subsequently sent to the Colaba War Hospital where he died on the 9th instant.

Official and Personal.

Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening and is expected to remain here till Thursday. His address is "Sirdar Griha, Bombay, 2."

His Excellency received a deputation of the Bombay I. C. S. Association at Government House Monday afternoon.

Her Excellency presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Infants Welfare Society at Government House Monday afternoon.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Monday.

SURAT CITIZENS' MEETING.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR RASHTRIYA KELAVANI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha and the Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal of Surat a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday evening, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. V. J. Patel said that since the time Government had taken possession of the school buildings, many national schools had been opened in Surat, and about 8,000 students joined them, as against 1,000 in the Municipal Schools. The same thing had happened at Ahmedabad. The question was whether they could give such training to their children as they liked, with their own money, without Government aid. They had two Indian Ministers now and the people were told they had got autonomy and the result was before them.

Mr. Hiralal Mehta said the Surat leaders were unavoidably absent; but the audience had their duty clear before them and it was to support the citizens of Surat and to help them in every possible manner. He then moved:

The citizens of Surat residing in Bombay assembled at this public meeting express their approval and sympathy with the work aims and objects of the Rashtriya Kelavni Mandal of Surat and tender their sincere congratulations to the said Mandal for the highly patriotic and efficient manner in which it is conducting and maintaining schools for imparting free primary education to the children of Surat and thereby upholding and enhancing the reputation of Surat in the manner of education and hereby appeal to the public of Bombay and particularly to the Citizens of Surat residing in Bombay to render all aid and assistance that they can give to the said Mandal in their said patriotic and praiseworthy work and to respond generously to the appeal issued by the Mandal for funds required for maintaining the shools at Surat and hereby appoints a committee to collect such funds.

Mr. Manilal Nanavati, Mr. J. M. Mehta Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, B. F. Bharucha, further supported the resolution. He hoped they would liberally support the cause pleaded before them.

Mr. V. J. Patel said if they passed the resolution, they must be sincere and support it with their subscriptions.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

The list of donations was then read out and it was headed by a Parsi gentleman with a donation of Rs. 500.

LORD READING VISITS AGRA

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, March 13.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the party on arrival here motored to the Taj which was viewed by moonlight. His Excellency was presented with an address by the District Board who expressed thanks to His Excellency for being pleased to visit this historical city in the course of his first tour. At Sikandra, said the address, there is the tomb of Akbar who had been one of the greatest rulers, the world had ever seen. He was the first ruler in India to conceive the idea achieved by the present Government of bringing the whole of the Indian peninsula under one rule. The glory of Akbar has passed away but the glory of the Taj remains.

Lord Reading replying thanked the Board warmly for the address and spoak in glowing terms of the beauties of the Taj. His Excellency referred with extreme regret to the resignation of Mr. Montagu and promised to revisit Agra on an early date

THE PRESS AND THE FRONTIER.

(From a Correspondent.)

Recently at Delhi when His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had a private conversation with some representatives of the Press, at the suggestion of Mr. G. K. Nariman it was agreed that a party of journalists be taken over the Frontiers and shown the defences and the condition of the garrison. The tour has now been definitely fixed and the party will start from Delhi on March 17 and visit Peshawar Khayber, Kohat, Bannu, Tonk, Jandola and Ladha. With the exception of the journeys from Delhi to Peshawar and from Tonk to Mari and Rawalpindi the tour will be made in motor cars. The party will break up at Delhi on March 29.

NEW URDU DAILY FOR LAHORE

"A Daily Urdu paper is going to be issued on the 18th March from Lahore by the name of "Jamhur." The paper espouses the cause of Khilafat, Swaraj and the Labourers. It would be a national paper and would be edited by M. Abul Kamel, the pupil and deciple of Sheikh-ul-Hind. M. Abul-Kalan Azad now in jail. The annual subscription is Rs. 15.

DAVID SASSON REFORMATORY.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of the David Sassoon Reformatory was held at the premises of the Reformatory at Matunga, yesterday afternoon, when Major G. H. Willis, presided.

Major Willis, in the course of his speech thanked the ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion on behalf the boys, the staff and the Committee of the Insitution. The conduct of the boys of the Reformatory was excellent and the work of the Institute was going on better. He wanted to refer to a few important matters on the occasion. Mr. Mandlik who was the Chairman of the Institute last year had contributed Rs. 1,000 to be spent for the benefit of the boys of the Institute. Colonel Lloyd Jones, the Ex-Chairman of the Institute had given a gift of pictures of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

It was announced by the Chairman that Messrs. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Haji Samad Wahid and Sheriff Dooji Kanji had generously contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the benefit of the Institution.

MARTIAL SPIRIT OF INDIA.

PRINCE OPENS DEHRA DUN COLLEGE

(Associated Press.)

DEHRA DUN, March 13.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in opening the Pre-Sandhurst College, said:

As Your Excellency said the services of the forces of India in the great war won for the rising generation of Indians right to hold the King's Commission and path to the highest ranks in the Indian Army is now open to India's young men. Never has fairer or more honourable field been displayed before them and I look with confidence to young India to prove worthy of the great opportunities won for them by the soldiers of an older India in the hour of supreme trial. From my own experience I may say that is the first few blows on the anvil of life that give the human weapon the set and temper which carries it through the rifles and battles. It is the pride of the English public schools that they have supplied the early training of those British officers and with the aid of the gallant body of Indian officers have for years led and guided the fighting men of India to the victory of many fields. It is a order to give you the same opportunities and advantages that this college has been established. The young men of India who wish to go later to Sandhurst and who aspire to hold the King's Commission will receive their early training here. I trust that those who are responsible for administration of this college will keep before them not only the great ideals of the public schools of England but will also foster and maintain the fine old Indian spirit of mutual reverence which bound together the "Guru" and his "Chela." To those who aspire to honour of a King's Commission, I say, work hard, play hard, live upright and honest lives, maintain untarnished the great martial, traditions of India's fighting men, keep unsullied chivalry and honour which has been handed to you as a heritage by the Indian princes and warriors of old by the Indian officers of the past and by the British officers who have trained the Indian soldier in peace and led him in war. I shall always follow with interest the fortunes of a college which is to bear my name. I hope that its future record will make me proud of it."

INCREASE IN RAILWAY FARE

TRAFFICB ASSO'S APPEAL

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Delhi. The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association Bombay, "I have heard with alarm the proposed increase of passenger and freight rates which will press heavily on poor people and which will place undue burden on the mercantile community in a time of trade depression. They respectfully urge that the avenues for economy in the administrative cost of Railways should be found out and if still necessary, revenue should be raised from other Sources. Tax on transport in the opinion of our Association is the worst form of tax and the Government should not increase the economic discontent in the country. The Association begs to point out the injustice that the facilities for third class passengers have not been increased whenever Railway charges have been raised."

RAILWAY STRIKE SITUATION

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

The Agent of the East Indian Railway has issued to-day the following communique with regard to the strike:—Information has been received that eighty strikers of the Traffic department at Jhajha returned to work this morning. The strike of the Loco. staff at Bamangachi continues to affect the suburban train service seriously but the goods train service is being maintained, nine coal trains having been run from Bandel yesterday to the Howrah docks and the Eastern Bengal Railway. On the upper districts there is a steady improvement in the goods and the coal train service, on Saturday thirty trains having been run on Allahabad district.

FIJI DEPUTATION

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 13.

A special cable to the Associated Press of India from Georgetown (British Guiana) says that the Indian deputation consisting of Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay and Mr. Venkatesh Narain Tiwary (of the Servants of India Society) is at present engaged, daily in visiting the estates receiving the public addresses and hearing the statements of the immigrants. The local government has given all facilities to the deputation in its investigations.

(Continued from column 6.)

the teams showed utter lack of combination and the tactics employed by some of the men smacked too much of the "Eddie Polo" style. The scores were:—

Y. M. C. A. Central ..... 1 goal.
1st Parsi P. Battalion ..... Nil.

The teams were :—

Y. M. C. A. Central:—Goal, Flannigan; backs, Molton, Gammon; half-backs, Gab, Dare, C. Kelly; forwards, Lindsay, Parkhill, Niblock, Rogers, V. Kelly.

1st Parsi Pioneer Battalion:—Goal, Babha; backs, Surveyor and K. J. Mistry; half-backs, Pavri, Warden and S. Khodaji; forwards, Baria, Warden, Pochkhanawalla, Bhoot and J. Mehta.

The umpires were:—

Captain MacIntosh and Mr. Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m.—K. S. L. I. vs. Lusitanian "B."

5-30 p.m.—Customs Athletic Association vs. The Hornets.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

LUSITANIAN "A" (6) BEAT CRUSADERS (1).

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed to-day at 4-15 p.m. on the Gymkhana ground. The galleries presented a crowded appearance. No doubt the great crush is to be attributed to the fact that the Lusitanian "A" team—one of the best of the City teams—was scheduled to figure in the day's matches. The supporters of the Lusitanians mustered in large numbers to witness the prowess of their compatriots in the field and they were rewarded by a splendid and essentially sound exposition of the game. It is a pity that against such a strong combination as the Lusitanian "A" team a scrappy lot like the Crusaders were pitted—for if the foemen had been worthy of their steel the Lusitanians would have shone to greater advantage. As it was the first event was an absolutely one-sided affair, a total of seven goals being recorded, of which the Lusitanians bagged no less than six—while the Crusaders had to rest content with a solitary goal.

The second match of the day was far less interesting in character there being not much to choose between the contesting teams Y. M. C. A. Central and the 1st Parsi Pioneer Battalion. A series of end-to-end runs with dull mid-field play, occasional short corners, numerous infringements of the rules, and the neglecting of "umpteen" opportunities to score—such briefly describe the game that ensued. The balance of exchanges remained in favour of the Y. M. C. A. and the only goal of the match scored by the Y. M. C. A. fairly accurately reflects the margin of superiority enjoyed by the winners over the losers. The colourless display of hockey that formed the main feature of the game was happily relieved by the courageous tackling of the balls displayed by the rival custodians—which saved their respective sides from many a prospective goal. The Y. M. C. A. goal-keeper Flannigan positively scintillated with brilliance and elicited the spontaneous and prolonged applause of the spectators.

LUSITANIAN "A" (6) BEAT CRUSADERS (1).

There is hardly any need to describe so one-sided a contest in detail. Goals were scored by the Lusitanians with frequency—in fact it appeared almost every 10 minutes was punctuated by a goal. Cyriaco D'Souza gave an extremely good account of himself being responsible for 3 goals out of the six scored by his side. The initiative was wrested from the Crusaders right from the start and the losing side was never prominent in attack except for a brief period of about 10 minutes midway through the second half. Cyriaco scored two goals in succession mainly as the result of intelligent and unselfish feeding by his confreres. Fais, the centre-forward, bagged the 3rd goal off a clever pass from Cyriaco which the opposing full backs, the Pereiras failed to intercept.

On the sides crossing over the Crusaders showed improved from for a brief spasm—but this resuscitation of energies proved temporary and Johnnie, the nimble right winger of the Lusitations, increased the lead for his side by finding the net for the 4th time in convincing fashion. The next period saw the Crusaders attacking and their persistence was rewarded by Gonsalves scoring their first and only goal. The Lusitanians then made frequent raids into their opponent's territory and secured two more goals—Pais and Cyriaco being responsible for them. The Lusitanian defence was excellent while the results amply testify to the prowess of their forwards. The scores were:—

Lusitanians ..... 6 goals.
Crusaders ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians "A":—Goal, Mascerenas; backs, Dominique and Sylvester D'Souza; half-backs, Rofino, Mendis and Lewis; forwards, Johnni, Gommes, Pais, Cyriaco and Saldannah.

Crusaders Athl. Union:—Goal, A. D'Souza; backs, S. Pereira, J. Pereira; half-backs, C. Sodder, Ferrao and Pontes; forwards, A. D'Costa, L. Coutinho, Jacob D'Souza, Gonsalves and Fox Rebello.

The umpires were:—

Captain Tarbottom and Mr. Reporter.

Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL (1) BEAT 1ST PARSI P. BATTALION (0).

The start found the Y. M. C. A. attacking only to be repulsed by the defence line of the Parsis. The Y. M. C. A. pack kept up the attack and continued to give much trouble to the defence of the Parsis, but as they were deplorably weak in the essential match-winning qualities of promptness in the circle and resourcefulness in passing they were not able to utilise the better form of their forwards to any advantage. They had several chances to score, but all attempts to score were frustrated by the dash and enterprise displayed by the Parsi custodian in kicking away balls far from the danger zone. Play of a dull and uninteresting nature followed till half-time when the teams crossed over, the scoring board remaining a blank.

The play that followed was of a piece with the previous performance and lively apprehensions were entertained by the victims of boredom in the galleries that they were likely to be submitted to this species of torture again. But these apprehensions were falsified and Rogers, the Y. M. C. A. left, in very considerately saved the situation by scoring a goal as the result of a scramble in front of the Parsi goal 10 minutes after the re-start. More desultory play followed in which the opposing custodians were called upon to save time and again which they did creditably. The play was hardly of tournament standard. Exhi

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 14, 1922.

REPARATIONS.

The author of the "Economic Consequences of the Peace" has scored another triumph in the sequel to that great work, recently published and called: "A Revision of the Treaty" (By J. M. Keynes, MacMillan and Co). In his new work Prof. Keynes examines the history of the Reparations payments from 1920 to date and incidentally considers such important issues as the economic effects of payments in kind, or of controlling the direction of Germany's exports, or of indemnities in general upon the wealth of the nations obtaining the indemnities. The constructive proposals of the new work are embodied in the Chapter dealing with the revision of the Versailles Treaty. In this Mr. Keynes assumes that it was unjust to include the Pensions liabilities of the Allies in the Reparations to be demanded from Germany; and as he considers the original total of 132 milliard gold marks as having been brought about by over-valution of damages, he reduces the main figure to 110 milliard gold marks, which is further reduced, by excluding the Pensions claim, to 36 milliard gold marks as the definite sum, which Germany must and can pay to the Allies. He then suggests that Great Britain should waive the whole of her claim for damages, and also undertake to drop the debts due to her by Italy and minor debtors. This would leave 18 milliard gold marks to be payable by Germany to France and Belgium and Mr. Keynes considers that this claim can be liquidated by a total payment of 6 per cent., five for interest and one for capital or sinking fund, the payment being either in cash or goods, subject to the general condition that, in the event of the value of gold rising or falling, the payments should be adjusted accordingly. Concurrently with these changes, all claims in respect of armies of occupation should go as also the armies themselves, in return for a guarantee to France and Belgium from Great Britain and the U. S. A. for the payment of the reparations thus fixed, if necessary, by an economic boycott, but short of an actual war. The German Government must at the same time be required to demilitarise the Rhine frontier.

In discussing these proposals the British Press endorses Mr. Keynes' reasoning in the matter of pensions, as also in the case of the injurious and irritating effects of payments in kind, as far as British industry is concerned. But doubts are expressed as to whether a scheme of wholesale debt cancellation will be acceptable in the U. S. A. in its present mood. And without the co-operation of the U. S. A. such schemes are bound to fail. We do not know if the critics of Mr. Keynes's schemes quite realise the hardship caused to business by postponing consideration of this primary question—thus delaying the revival of international trade, and intensifying the depression of all industry. The present burden of taxation is impossible to be liquidated actually by any nation, not excluding Great Britain. Whether they adopt the frankness of Russia and call it a stark repudiation of the national debt, or prefer the more civilised idea of a capital levy or high progressive income and other direct taxes, the debts now figuring in the books of most nations will not be paid. And if it is only postponing an evil day, would it not be a mark of statesmanlike courage and a feeling for humanity to face the disagreeable necessity to-day, and be done with the whole question? France continues to be jingoistic and has succeeded in killing, at least for the moment, the Genoa Conference where it was hoped the whole question would have been taken up. But French intransigeance in this regard is actuated in no small measure by the shilly-shallying of the Lloyd George regime in Britain Could France be given to understand definitely the impossibility of Britain supporting her in the suicidal schemes of bleeding Germany white, there would be an end to French dependence on Reparations payments swelling the national French Budget to incredible proportions. France has to pay, as things stand to-day, 1½ milliard gold marks annually to the Allies by way of interest and sinking fund charges on her own debt, and her share of the stipulated German indemnity receivable under the London agreement is not more than 2¾ milliard marks, leaving her benefited to the extent of only 1¼ milliard marks. But the repudiation or cancellation by consent of inter-allied indebtedness will save her the 1½ milliard marks, while her share under the reduced payment from Germany,—6 per cent. on 18 milliard gold marks,—would work out to 1.08 milliard, which she is far more likely to gain from Germany, than the fabulous sums her statesmen now delude the French people they are eventually going to be paid by Germany, without telling them at the same time as to when and how the payments can be made.

We, in this country, as well as people all the world over are suffering from this inopportune obstinacy of France, most unwisely tolerated by Britain, inasmuch as our trade recovery must also be retarded so long as Europe is in her present unsettled state and general depression or uncertainty worse than actual depression. Apart from the military expenditure, our Budget need not have shown a thirty crores' deficit if the trade of India had not languished as it has done; and though we are by no means blind to the misguided policy of our financial authorities, whose disregard of the interests of India has largely contributed to the present *impasse* we must also understand the utility of doing away altogether with the possibility even of an excuse of world factors which our Haileys are wont to advance. We must, therefore, support every endeavour to cut down the unproductive burden of international indebtness, so that the process of reconstruction and revival may be hastened.

LORD MESTON'S ADVICE.

Lord Meston seems to be something of a Vicar of Bray—at least so far as his allegiance to his ex-patron Mr. Montagu goes. The ex-Lieutenant-Governor owes his seat in the House of Lords to the assistance he rendered Mr. Montagu in the matter of the Reforms. But apparently the influence of party politics has proved too much for Lord Meston, for to-day we found him contributing an article to the London "Sunday Times" which seemingly amounts to little more than a feeble echo of Mr. Lloyd George's views, especially in the matter of Mr. Montagu's "indiscretion." Lord Meston disagrees with Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading as to what will suffice to reconcile the Muslims of India and the world with any new peace terms the Allies may seek to impose upon the Turks and the Khalifa. Lord Meston is confident that "the remedy does not lie" in even such measures of reconciliation as Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu proposed. As to where the remedy does lie, Lord Meston is vague. He hints guardedly but obscurely at certain "compromises and concessions to sentiment" which he holds are all that is needed to "conciliate sensible Indian Muslims." We fear that these vague things are likely to find all Indian Muslims very sensible—to their emptiness. He writes patronizingly of the Muslims as though they were rather silly and querulous people easily appeased by "compromises and concessions to sentiment"—whatever these words may mean. Lord Meston is a little less vague when he writes of what to his view must *not* be done, than when discoursing on positive action. "We cannot restore Jerusalem to the Sultan," he says, "nor can we impose him (the Sultan) as Suzerain on Hussein or Feisul." Every sensible Muslim will promptly retort, "Why not?" Can it be that Feisul and Hussein are such bad Muslims as to withold allegiance to the Khalifa of their Faith? The Holy Places of the Faith must remain under the sovereignty of the Khalifa. This is an article of faith regarding which Muslims can admit of no argument or what Lord Meston calls "compromises or concessions to sentiment." But we like best the conclusion of Lord Meston's bright effort—as reported by Reuter's agency. "The Muslims of India" he says "must be led gradually to regard themselves as citizens of India and not of some vague intangible Pan-Islamic world." This is delightful—though the word "Pan-Islamic" is a trifle meaningless. Every good Muslim is Pan-Islamist. But this does not imply any aggressiveness on his part. He desires merely that Islam be allowed to live and develop in its own sphere and in its own way. If Islam should spread, its expansion will be a spiritual process—not an affair of armies and blood. Does Lord Meston understand that Islam is not simply a religion? It is a social system built on the idea of a theocracy. People who affect to proffer advice on Islamic questions should at least endeavour to understand the first principle of Islamic belief.

Notes of the Day

The Poor Relation.

The comments of the "Observer" on the Montagu disclosures are crude in the extreme. But we are entirely in accord with the journal's suggestion that unless the Ministry decide to to end "the muddle, the muddle will end the Ministry." The "Observer" holds that Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu have struck a blow at the basis of the Empire, and India's relation to the Empire. The remark, as cabled by Reuter's Agency, is a trifle obscure, but if what the "Observer" means is that Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading have struck a blow at what the Imperialists conceive should be India's relation to the Empire, we agree again with our Diehard contemporary. For the Imperialists would have India's position in the Empire to be that of a poor relation at the festive board of some profiteer. India must not assert herself or take a too prominent part in the conversation. She must be duly humble in demeanour and grateful for the privilege of being admitted to that festive board at all. And chiefly India must not speak save to whisper meek monosyllables when addressed off-handedly and as a matter of condescending kindness by the other guests or by the ponderously benevolent profiteer. It would shock the rich one greatly to learn that the poor relation has suddenly awakened to the fact that it is her wealth on which her "benefactor" and "patron" fattens. With the realization has come a determination to contribute quite a lot of conversation to the Near Eastern small-talk and, what is more, to monopolise the conversation. For the topic touches her very nearly. It is she who is chiefly concerned since they talk of disposing of property in which her interest is paramount. Incidentally, the poor relation—poor, because her property was being squandered by her rich relative but poor no longer since she holds the title-deeds and knows how to use these—has also decided to set up a home for herself.

Lala Lajpatrai.

"New India" remarks that the re trial and conviction of Lala Lajpatrai is "one of the darkest spots in the British administration", while "The Tribune" characterises the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment to be followed by simple imprisonment of the same length as "monstrous." That the Punjab Government had no definite ideas themselves in the beginning as to the charges they were to bring against their distinguished victim is seen from the facts, which our Lahore contemporary has summarised thus: "They first prosecuted the Lala for an offence in respect of which they had ultimately, and after he had for months been detained in custody, to order his release though an obliging Magistrate had duly registered a conviction and passed a sentence. He was re-arrested and re-tried, and the new trial was all but finished, only the judgment remaining to be delivered, when it was discovered that a mistake had been made. The charge was amended, fresh evidence was recorded, and only the argument remained, when it was again discovered that a mistake had been made, with the result that the charge was further amended." Is it any wonder that these extraordinary proceedings should have resulted in sentences which our contemporary regards as monstrous and which compel "New India" to exclaim that the entire episode constitutes a blot on the British administration?

Mr. Stokes.

"The Drifter" writes in the New York "Nation":—

The other day the Drifter's eye enhanced upon a very brief news-item. It read: "Mr. S. E. Stokes, American, was arrested to-day under orders of the Punjab Government for his activities in connection with the Non-cooperation Movement." The words carried the Drifter's mind back some fifteen years, and he remembered how impatiently he had waited outside a plague and small-pox camp in the city of Lahore for the coming of this same man Stokes. For days before the Drifter had heard little else among Americans and English than their stories of this queer American and his deeds. He had come to India as a free lance missionary, a modern St. Francis. He had insisted on living, as nearly as might be, as the Indians lived. He had nursed at a leper hospital and had nearly lost his life of typhoid fever. Now it was reported that he was coming to the plague hospital to take care of a friend. The "Sahibs," American and English alike, were inclined to be critical; though they admitted the real sincerity of the man, they doubted his wisdom. So the Drifter waited to see him, but he waited in vain, for Stokes did not come before the Drifter was obliged to leave. Later, in another Indian city, he learned that Stokes had entered the camp. And from bearded Sikhs he heard praise of Stokes as the most religious white man they had ever seen.

From that time until today the Drifter heard no more. Now he learns that in time Stokes moved up to the hill country, married a Rajput wife, and has six children whom he has brought up Indians to such extent that they have not learned a single word of English. This religious zealot saw in the war a holy crusade. He became naturalized as a British subject and joined the army, winning distinction by his zeal for recruiting Indians. The peace brought disillusionment, and the Punjab atrocities turned this American into a disciple of Gandhi and an apostle of non-cooperation. In what spirit he preached this national gospel appears from this extract from an article of his published just before his arrest: "If we fight with the ignoble weapons of pride and hate and prejudice we are undone, even if we win a sort of unmoral victory. If we fight in the spirit of true nobility, God and eternal justice fight for us and the victory is certain. So fighting, even defeat is victory." By such a road has this son of well-to-do Philadelphia parents been brought to a British prison in the far-off land of his adoption."

Local Option in U. P.

The United Provinces Government have given an indication of their future excise policy. They declare their firm conviction that "at present and for as far into the future as it is necessary to look" total prohibition cannot and should not be their policy. They are, however, prepared to accept, "subject to certain conditions," the policy of "progressive realisation of the principle of local option." It will be seen that the phraseology adopted in the statement of this policy is strangely reminiscent, firstly of the famous Morleyan declaration about his inability to see, "as far as his imagination could pierce into the future," an India which would be self-governing, and secondly of the Declaration of August 1917, which laid down that the "progressive realisation" of responsible Government in India would be the aim of the official policy regarding constitutional reforms. Under such an enlightened policy as this, the seed of local option in the United Provinces may be expected to grow into a tree and fructify in about the same period as the people may expect to see responsible government established in their midst! The Government resolution foreshadows the replacement of the present auction sales by a system of surcharge or graduated fees, but the one thing needful to be done, namely, the curtailment of the number of liquor shops, is hardly mentioned. So long as these dens of vice, which are as plentiful as blackberries, are left untouched, changes in the licensing system will hardly affect the evil. If the Excise Ministers are earnest about stamping out the evil, the only effective way is to reduce the number of shops.

Shama'a.

If only for the poetry of James H. Cousins and Harindranath Chattopadhyay which the issue features, the second number of the second volume of "Shama'a" is welcome. But the poems do not comprise all that is good in this excellently-balanced artistic and literary number. "Poetry and Observation" by E. A. Wodehouse is a clever little essay on a subject most of us who appreciate poetry would hesitate to tackle. F. Hadland Bradley contributes a charming story to the number under notice and other interesting articles and reviews help to add interest to the magazine. But best of all we like "The Two Shadows" by Harindranath Chattopadhyay and the "Installation Ode" by James H. Cousins—both poems, but very different in their appeal. The March issue of "Indian Business" and the February issue of "Industrial India" are among impediments recently burdening our table. The latter is as well-produced as good printing can make it. The former gives prominence to a biographical note eulogizing Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. The March number of the "Calcutta Review" features some indifferently-good poetry and an outrage entitled "A Trip to Kashmir" by Mr. D. Swinhoe. The table of contents tells us that Mr. D. Swinhoe is the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. We are duly grateful for the information as judging from his attempts at light verse we would have been tempted to imagine he was a Bolshevik of the ruthless sort propagandists invented.

National Scouts.

The National Boy Scout Association has been started to train boys as ideal citizens in the service of God and their country. From occasional references to girls in the copy of the 'General Principles and Organisation' we have received, it may be inferred that the Association contains in it the germ of a similar organisation for girl guides. The official boy scout movement, which sometimes puts scouts to the work of strike breakers cannot appeal to the youth of this country. The Association will serve as a useful adjunct to national education, though "it is not directly connected with any particular educational body." Before his initiation as a scout a recruit must, among other things, be able to satisfy a simple religious and physical test and, "make 'punies' for spinning or to spin one cop of yarn." At the end of his course he will evolve as the Hind Scout," duly qualified to receive four of the following proficiency badges (of which the weaver and ambulance are compulsory) weaver, pathfinder, ambulance, farmer, wrestler, horseman, interpreter, signaller, helper and rescuer." The Mahatma with his experience of "roughing it" is an ideal "Protector" and inspiration to the national scout. The Association deserves to succeed.

MR. NATARAJAN JOINS CONGRESS.

Mr. K. Natarajan has sent the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi at Sabarmati Jail, on Sunday:—

BANDRA,
March 12, 1922.

Dear Mahatmaji,

Just after the Bardoli meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress, Mr. V. J. Patel, the General Secretary, suggested to me that I should join the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee, adding that he did so at your instance. I replied that I would wait to decide until after the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi.

It was my wish and hope that the Delhi meeting would result in an endorsement without modification of the Bardoli programme and that then the way would be open to me to join the Congress. Unfortunately, this did not happen, notwithstanding the earnest efforts made by yourself and Panditji.

I was very glad, however, that you had since thrown the great weight of your personal authority on concentration on the essentially social programme outlined at Bardoli, and that your advice had been generally accepted, thus practically discarding the Delhi modifications. Still, I should not have felt myself free to join the Congress, dissenting as I do from the bulk of the programme of Non-co-operation which has been accepted by the majority of its adherents, though, as I understand, it is not a condition of Congress membership.

Your arrest and prosecution, however, at the present time, when you have so largely arrived at nearly the same position as those with whom I have been associated in an endeavour to bring about a peaceful settlement of our national problems and, as a consequence, incurred some loss of popularity with your party, present the question to me anew and in a somewhat different light. It is irresistibly borne in upon me that, quite apart from the policy and merits of the present prosecution, it is the duty of every one who values the preeminently social programme adopted at Bardoli, which is now for practical purposes the working programme of the Congress organisation, to endeavour, irrespective of differences on other points, to supply, in however small a measure, the immense loss of strength which cannot but accrue to it by your withdrawal even for a short time. I shall, therefore, take the necessary action to be enrolled as a member of the Bombay Congress Committee.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.). K. NATARAJAN.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

PREMIER'S "CAMOUFLAGE" EXPOSED.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 13.

Sunday newspapers generally consider that Mr. Montagu's resignation was inevitable and condemn his speech at Cambridge.

The "Observer" declares that Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading between them have done almost irreparable harm. With incredible crudity of judgment and inexplicable violation of their Constitutional duty they have struck a blow at the basis of all Government in realtion to India and the basis of the Empire but if the India Office and the Indian Governtment have blundered, the Foreign Office, says the "Observer," has been devoid of all real resource. A decision by the Ministry must soon end the muddle or the muddle will end the Ministry.

The "Weekly Dispatch" says Mr. Montagu has scathingly exposed the methods of Government, and has showed that the Premier's plea with regard to the collective responsibility is a mere camouflage. Mr. Montagu's indictment, adds the journal, is disturbing the picture of Government by compromise and opportunism, and the reflex of this inability to rule is the trouble in India.

Mr. Lovat Fraser in the "Sunday Times" declares that Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading are entirely right.

"TIMES" WELCOMES MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH

LORD CURZON'S RESPONSIBILITY

[LORD READING SHOULD NOT RESIGN]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. at 1-45 a.m., March 14.

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's speech the "Times" says the speech was both remarkable and salutary. It contains definite charges which those affected cannot afford to leave unanswered. His account of Lord Curzon's attitude must be fully verified and if correct then Lord Curzon was obviously a party to the evasion of collective Cabinet responsibility, if not to the actual publication of the telegram. Lord Curzon should authorise Mr. Montagu, says that paper, to publish the letter and clear up the position. The "Daily Mail" says the House of Commons should insist on the publication of Lord Curzon's letter. There is at present no reason whatever why Lord Reading should resign indeed his resignation now would be disastrous. The "Westminster Gazette" says that if the hot and cold methods characterising the present Coalition Government are to be applied to India by Mr. Montagu's successor there may arise immediate danger of our losing India altogether.

IN APPRECIATION OF REFORMS.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 12.

Democratic party at its to-ay's meeting adopted a suggestion that a marble bust of Mr. Montagu should be placed in the Legislative Assembly Chamber as a mark of appreciation of his eminent services In the cause of Indian constitutional reforms.

RETIRING FROM I. C. S.

INDIA OFFICE COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 13.

An India Office communique has been issued dealing with press comments on the answer given in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces that under instructions a number of officials of the Indian service who had applied for permission to retire, could not be given. The communique says Government do not desire secrecy in regard to the total number of officers in India who have made such application. Answers have been given in the Indian Legislature and the House of Commons showing the number of applications, but the Secretary of State and the Government of India considered that in the interests of individual officers no premature disclosure should be made of the identity of the officers who have applied to retire. The only means of effectively preventing such a disclosure is to refuse to publish the exact number of officers in any particular service, in any particular province, who wish to retire.

TURKISH SETTLEMENT.

"EMINENTLY DESIRABLE."

LORD MESTON ON CONCILIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. March 13.

Lord Meston, in an article which appeared in the "Sunday Times" to-day says that a settlement with the Turkish Nationalists is eminently desirable as a contribution to peace in India. The question, as to whether it was worth the price which Lord Reading had proposed, must be decided by the Imperial Government on broader considerations even than on the susceptibilities of Indian Muslims.

"The remedy does not lie in enunciating impossible terms, which the Extremists, who have dictated, know, and intend to be, impossible," writes Lord Meston. "We cannot return Jerusalem to the Sultan; nor can we impose him as Suzerain on Hussein or Feisal; nor perpetuate Turkish misrule over subject races. But, in other respects, there are compromises and concessions to sentiment which would be isterpreted as friendly acts. All that is wanted to conciliate sensible Indian Muslims—who form the great majority,—is that we should evince practical readiness to resume our old position as Turkey's friend and mentor. After that, the remedy lies with India itself. The Muslims of India must be led, gradually, to regard themselves as citizess of India and not of some vague, intangible Pan-Islamic world."

CHRISTENDOM AND ISLAM.

THE DAWING OF A NEW ERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 13.

Lord Headley, president of the British Moslem League in presenting an address of welcome to the new Afghan Minister said that Afghanistan's assumption of its rightful place among the nations of the world marked the dawning of a new era between Christendom and Islam. He condemned the policy of supporting Greece against Islam.

The Minister in reply said if Moslems and Christians were anxious to secure binding peace it should be sought through better mutual understanding.

ROYAL COUPLE AT FLORENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. March 13.

Florence.—Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles arrived to-day and were cheered by large crowds who pelted the couple with flowers as they motored to Fiesole, where the floral tributes became a veritable bombardment. The crowd raised shouts of "Long live the Princess! Long live England!"

The British Colony here and the Italian aristocracy have co-operated in turning the Villa Medici, where the Princess and her husband are staying, into a bower of flowers.

Cairo.—Two men in native dress fired revolvers at Mr. John McIntosh, a State Works Manager of the State Railways and wounded him in the shoulder. Mr. McIntosh returned fire, whereupon his assailants fled.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

QUESTION OF OVERTIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 13.

The Engineering dispute originated in the question of overtime. The Amalgamated Engineering Union contend that they are entitld to a voice in determining the amount and conditions of overtime under the agreement of September 1920 and declare the question is of vital importance to the Union in view of the enormous amount of engineering unemployment.

The employers claim full discretion in ordering overtime and override the Union's claim as an interference with managerial functions and are making the issue whether the industry shall be carried on on the Soviet basis or on the basis of private enterprise.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

OF BELFAST ENGINEERING UNION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 13.

The members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union Belfast have unanimously decided to strike in support of engineers of Britain. Twenty-five shops and two thousand men are affected.

THE JOHANNESBURG STRIKE.

GEN. SMUTS TAKES CONTROL.

PEACE TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED SOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 13.

Johannesburg.—General Smuts has arrived and taken over control of the situation. He had the narrowest escape *en route*, a bullet striking the motor car in which he was travelling. Farmers and other classes of all shades of opinion have responded splendidly to Government call. In a statement on the Rand situation General Smuts said that the present revolutionary movement was the work of extremist agitators who used strike in mines as a cloak for the dissemination of syndicalist views. The military situation was well in hand and loyal citizens were actively supporting Government. It should not take long to re-establish peaceful conditions. The mass of workers outside Witwaters-rand refused to be stampeded into a general strike. Throughout the Union natives had shown exemplary forbearance.

REBEL COMMANDOS.

MILITARY TAKE 1,500 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 13.

Johannesburg.—The military have taken fifteen hundred prisoners in Brixton area which is now cleared of menacing rebel commandos whose casualties during the course of the operations were heavy.

GOVERNMENT FORCES ACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 13.

Pretoria.—Overwhelming Government forces are sweeping in on all sides and operations against rebels are proceeding satisfactorily. Aeroplanes have dropped supplies for detached forces of police and have also heavily bombed revolutionaries in Brixton area.

JOHANNESBURG SITUATION.

GUERILLA FIGHTING CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 13.

Johannesburg March 11—Fighting is occuring over a fairly wide area and the sound of volleys is continually heard. Ambulance cars are dashing in all directions. Government forces have occupied Brakpan, and are now advancing towards the Springs and have taken prisoner many strikers. Benomi Commandoes are endeavouring to occupy Johannesburg itself which is already partially surrounded. Strikers have burned the Fordsburg Police Station.

The police at present are merely holding the key positions. Meanwhile, the concentration of Government forces is proceeding most rapidly. Burgher forces are shortly arriving, artillery is taking up positions, and aeroplanes are active and have bombed strikers' positions at Fordsburg. It is estimated that to-day's casualties are over one hundred killed and many wounded.

MORE AMBUSHES.

LATER.

Johannesburg.—Guerilla warfare is being waged around the centre of the town. Natal troops and other government reinforcements are arriving. Aeroplanes are machine-gunning the strikers who are attacking the Power Station. Streets are thronged with huge cdewds including women and children, listening to the firing which is very heavy.

Thirty-five were killed and number wounded in the course of a fight between the Commandoes and a detachment of the Imperial Light Horse. The latter's casualties were six killed and fifteen wounded including an officer.

Fighting has been resumed in Newlands and Fordsburg areas, and there is continuous rifles and revolver fire and the occasional bursts of machine-gun fire. Casualties are unknown.

A detachment of the Transvaal Scottish composed chiefly of ex-Service men was ambushed at Benomi, and lost 18 killed and 25 wounded.

ENFORCING MARTIAL LAW.

Pretoria.—Martial law is being enforced The authorities have suppressed a Nationalist Labour newspaper, and closed the Trades Hall and seized papers in it.

COMMANDOES NOT COUNTENANCED.

Bloemfontein.—It is announced that General Hertzog and other influential Nationalists do not countenance the formation of strike commandoes. The general strike movement outside the Rand is hitherto limited. Strikers at Durban have formed commandoes but there are no signs of violence. Conditions are practically normal at Capetown and Bloemfontein.

"NO BETRAYAL OF SECRETS."

PUBLICATION OF DISPATCH.

BOMBAY COUNCIL'S REGRET AT MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.

(An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavesker presiding.

After questions had been answered, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale moved that this Council has learned with profound regret of the resignation of the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu whose late services to the cause of constitutional Reforms in India will always be very gratefully remembered. This Council hopes and truste that the policy inaugurated by Mr. Montagu of leading India to early and complete responsible self-government will be continued.

Mr. Chitale said in this case a constitutional question had arisen and he hoped they would be as jealous of their constitutional rights as the other Houses in India. The point was, the Government of India not bound to give vent to the feeling and aspirations of the public, more especially when it gave rise to a serious situation from which some sort of escape had to be found? The telegram was despatched with the full concurrence of the Government of India and the local governments and the House must also share the responsibility that the publication of the telegram was no betrayal of any secret of the British Cabinet. They wanted the easing of the situation and they were thankful to Mr. Montagu for the steps he had taken in publishing the telegram.

MR. R. P. PARANJPYE.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye supported the resolution on behalf of himself and other Ministers of Government. In the political history of India she was fortunate enough to secure great men to espouse her cause. Men take Burke, Bright and Wedderborn. But they were merely critics of the government policy and Mr. Montague was on a different plane. From the very earliest time, even before he took part in public affairs, he had taken great interest in Indian questions. The speaker knew of many an occasion when Mr. Montagu took part in the debate on Indian questions at the Cambridge Union. The promises he then held forth had been fully realised in his Career as the Secretary of State for India for the last four years. Referring to the controversy, the speaker said, without fear of any contradiction, that if he had committed a fault, the fault leaned on Virtue's side. It would be the height of ingratitude on their part if they did not show to Mr. Montagu their gratitude for his services and he hoped Mr. Montagu would have wider opportunities of doing work for India.

Shaik Gulam Hussen Hidayatullah thanked Mr. Montagu on behalf of the Mussalmans for the services he had rendered to the cause of Khilafat.

Mr. Pradhan, Rao Saheb Dadabhai Desai, Rao Bahadur Garud, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Sir Chimamlal Setalvad, Dr. Mansuri, Mr. Hayward and Mr. Haji also supported the resolution.

The motion was then passed unanimously.

It was then moved that a copy of the resolution be sent to Mr. Montagu and to the Secretary of State for India. That was agreed to by the Council.

The Council then took up the discussion on the Bill further to Amend the Court Fees Act 1870.

MR C. R. DAS STILL SUFFEING FROM FEVER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 13.

A Press communique issued by the Government of Bengal with regard to the health of Mr. C. R. Das says that he has been getting low fever since the 10th February. His temparature in the morning is usually normal, in the evening it is occasionally above normal, the highest temparature recorded since he has been in the Alipore Central Jail being 99.60. Major F. H. Salisbury I. M .S., Superintendent of Jail, has examined Mr. Das. He can find no organic disease and reports that his general condition is good. Mr. Das is being attended by his own physician, a homeopathic doctor. He has been allowed his own cooking arrangements and the diet prescribed by his own physician.

A SERIOUS PHASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 13.

Pretoria Mar. 12.—A communique issued to-day says there was considerable fighting on the Rand, the greater part of yesterday. Revolutionaries were most active in burning houses at Benomi and Boksburg doubtless as a retaliation for aeroplane bombing. Aeroplanes inflicted severe casualties on two commandoes by direct bomb-hits.

The Imperial Light Horse, while engaged on fatigue duties, were attacked. They put up an excellent fight and pressed back and eventually pursued the revolutionaries and took sixteen prisoners.

The Government has now mobilised formidable forces.

"NO SLACKENING IN NATIONAL WORK."

MR. BANKER'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

At its meeting on Sunday last the Council of the following among other resolution:—

"The Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee hereby places on record on the occasion of the arrest and trial of Mahatma Gandhi, its profound determination to carry out the constructive programme placed before the country at Bardoli by the great leader of the movement. The Council recognizes that in the present crisis, the gratitude of the country for all that Mahama Gundhi has suffered and achieved for its sake, can be best shown, by a quiet determination to ceaselessly work for the ideal of freedom he has placed before the country in the manner indicated in his recent writings and in his message delivered yesterday from the Sabarmati Jail.

"The Council is confident that the trials and sufferings of the great leader will materially heighten his usefulness and increase the success of his movement, and it hopes that his present surroundings will serve to provide him with the rest and quiet which he has so badly needed, after his incessant activities during he last few years, and that he will return backto the people fully refreshed in health and spirit and with his determination quickened to carry on his inspiring work for the uplift of his countrymen.

MR. BANKER CONGRATULATED.

"The Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, hereby places on record on the occasion of the arrest and trial of its Vice-President, Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker its profound sense of the services rendered to the national cause by him, since the time the present movement started and also its deep sense of loss at the deprivation of his wise counsel and efficint services in the work lying before it. Mr. Banker's services to the country, though "mute" as Mahatma Gundhi describes them in his message redivered yesterday from the Sabarmati Jail, were the more valuable on that account. Mr. Banker's guiding personality was behind many a useful manifestation of the movement, in Bombay and Gujarat and it silently effected its course. His quiet beneficence and generous help were very inspiring and often resulted in achieving unparalled success for many phases of the national movement.

"The Council congratulates Mr. Banker on the excellent opportunity Providence has placed before him of testifying in the inspiring company of Mahatma Gandhi to the quiet courage and deep unselfishness which are the main spirit of the movement, and the Council feels no doubt that Mr. Banker's attitude throughout his trial and later will be inspired by the same lofty ideals of courage, humility and cheerfulness as have been shown by many prominent coworkers of his in the cause of the country."

YEOTMAL'S PROTEST

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
YEOTMAL, March 13.

A mass meeting of Yeotmal citizens was held on Sunday night under the presidency of Mr. Hood and a resolution was passed re the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi for sedition. The resolution further declared that agitation for Swarajya instead of cooling down would gain strength and condemned the measure of Government in as much as Mahatmaji had much against adverse criticism of his associates and fellow workers brought about an atmosphere of peace so much coveted by his Excellency the Viceroy in his Calcutta speech.

QUIET AT RAIPUR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
RAIPUR, March 13.

The news of the Mahatmaji's arrest spread like wildfire here yesterday. Perfect nonviolence disclosed the strength of the people. The Police needlessly took extra precaution to guard the European population early at day break. People assembled in thousands in the Gandhi chouk. Pandit Ravishanker Shukla and Mr. Madhorao Sapre exhorted them to carry on the Congress programme with clocklike regualrity and the speed of the Punjab mail as advised by the Mahatmaji.

QUIET IN POONA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, March 13.

The extra precautions as exhibited by the military guard on Government buildings had prepared the citizens for the news of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi on Friday. The news was actually received on Saturday afternoon which spread quickly. The city was calm and quiet and observed all instructions of Mahatma Gandhi. Yesterday evening a big public meeting was held in Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Kerkar. A resolution congratulating the Mahatma and exhorting the people to carry on the constructive programme was unanimously passed after Messrs. Paranjee, Damale, Moulvi Abdul Alim and Mrs. Naik has spoken on the occasion.

The "Mahratta" in its leading article warns the government of the ill effects of the repression policy as that the policy could not kill the ideas although might be successful in clapping the spokesmen in jail. The real remedy was conciliation.

ARREST OF MAHATMA

SCENES AT THE ASHRAM.

MRS. GANDHI'S INSPIRING EXAMPLE

Mr. Benarsi Das Chaturvedi writes from Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati:—

The air in the Ashram had been thick, for the last five days, with the rumour about the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. The Ashram people were hearing about it again and again. Then came a telegram from Mr. Chhotani requesting Gandhiji to go to Ajmere. He went to Ajmere on Wednesday and returned from that place on Friday afternoon. As usual we had our evening prayers together with Mahatmaji. When the prayer was over he informed us why he had gone to Ajmere and told us about the rumour of his arrest. He said that he was expecting it that very night. He advised us to go on working steadily with redoubled energy after his arrest. After prayer time he went to his room, where some people had come from the city to enquire whether there was any truth in the rumour of Gandhiji's arrest. Notable among these were Shrimati Anusuya Bai—the popular worker for the mill labourers—and Shrijut Shankerlal Banker the printer of "Young India." Mahatmaji laughed when he heard of Anusuya Bai's arrival and he said to her smilingly "What brings you here at this hour?" She replied that the rumour about his arrest had brought her there. Mahatmaji then dictated the answers to some of the letters received by him. He was not at all excited and was doing all his work with his usual calmness. Some of the Ashram people asked him certain questions about his arrest, which he answered. Then he gave instructions to his assistant Babu Krishna Das about the editing of his paper "Young India" after the arrest.

It was nearly 10 o'clock and Mahatmaji said to all of us "Now you must retire. I shall go to bed.." Maulana Hasrat Mohani came just at that time and Mahatmaji was glad to see him.

Anusuya Bai and Shankerlal Banker started in their moter car from the Ashram. They had not gone far when they met the Superintendent of Police on the way to the Ashram in his car. He informed Shrijute Shankerlal that he should consider himself under arrest. Mr. Shankerlal then returned with the Superintendent to the Ashram. The Superintendent did not enter the Ashram himself but sent word to Mahatma Gandhi through Anusuya Bai about his arrest. The Superintendent was courteous enough to request Anusuya Bai to tell Mahatmaji that he could take as much time as he wanted. Mahatmaji was, of course, quite ready for his arrest. He took some books with him. In the meanwhile, the ladies and the girls of the Ashram came to his room. He gave his advice to all and had a word for each of them. Then he asked the ladies to sing the hymn which he likes most.

It is noteworthy that during the South-African struggle, when the first batch including Mrs. Gandhi went to jail from the Phoenix Ashram, this beautiful song of Narsih Mehta was sung by them at the time of their departure. Some of the ladies, who were singing this song at this time in Satyagrah-Ashram had themselves sanctified the jails in South-Africa.

Mahatmaji then went to the motorcar of the Superintendent, which started under the shouts of "Siyavar Ram Chandra ki Jai" and "Bande Mataram." Mrs. Gandhi and a few others accompanied Mahatmaji up to the Sabarmati Jail, which is only a mile from the Ashram.

Ba (Mrs. Gandhi is known by this name here—meaning mother in Gujerati) returned from there at 11-30. It was an inspiration to see her calm and dignified face at that time. When she told us in her motherly natural way.

"Everything will turn out for good if people remain quiet" All of us felt in our hearts that truer words were never uttered with greater simplicity.

NEED OF UNITY

JAITADGURUS AP[PEAL]

Jagadguru Swami Bh[arati] Teerth has issued the follo[wing appeal] In view of the dramatic [events] nation of Mr. Montagu [have] Mr. Gandhi (really the [only] strongest supporter of [the] tion and of the cause [of] and the recrudescen[ce] over the country, [the] come and now is [the time] and of India—wh[ether] religious or other [all lovers of] —to sink all thei[r petty] (tolerantly sp[eaking] present a unit[ed front.

MOMBAS[A INDIANS OBSERVE] CON[GRATULATORY MESSAGE TO] HARTAL [MAHATMA]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, M[arch]
Recd. at 1-45 a.m., M[arch]

Nairobi.—Following Mahatma Gandhi's arrest Indians of Mombasa observed a hartal. A mass meeting passed resolutions sympathising with Mahatma Gandhi's wife and congratulating Mahatma

PRESENT SITUATION.

NEED OF REFORM

PT. MALAVIYA'S PLEA

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 13.

The grave political situation brought about by the forced resignation of Mr. Montagu and the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi is naturally exercising the minds of our "parliamentarians." The walls of the Raisina Hotel echo the lamentations of the Democratic Party which has been completely unnerved by the shocking events of the past few hours. Except a handful of die-hards almost every one else is deeply grieved at the deplorable turn which the course of events has taken both in England and India. But these representatives of the peope scarcely realise that a large part of the present situation is due to their own weakness which was so manifestly displayed as in the recent debate on Mr. Iswar Saran's resolution. If they had only refused to yield to official wire-pullings on that day they need not have now to cry like old women as indeed one distinuished member of the Legislative Assembly declared before me with the bit of introspection "we don't know what to do. Yes, repentance comes too late and the mischief has already been done. I have had conversations with a large number of Indian non-officials on the present critical political situation and they all feel very sorry that Mr. Montagu was sacrificed to the wolves of the anti-Indian party in England and that Mahatma Gandhi has been arrested at a time when he has suspended all his activities.

A BUST FOR MR. MONTAGU.

There is an intention on the part of some members to erect either a statue or a bust of Mr. Montagu in the Assembly Chamber to commemorate the valuable services rendered by him to this country. I understand that the twenty Mahomedan members of the Legislature who have cabled the Premier in England supporting the action of Mr. Montagu and declaring that the views expressed by the Government of India's communique are the minimum demands of indian Moslems on the Khilafat question are generally in favour of the proposal to commemorate Mr. Montagu's services in a fitting manner. How far this movement would materialise will be judged in the course of a few days.

TUESDAY'S DISCUSSION.

Probably an opportunity for the expression of the Assembly in favour of such a step will present itself on Tuesday when there will be a motion for adjournment on Mr. Montagu's resignation. That day will assuredly witness a chorus of praise of Mr. Montagu for the great part he played in shaping India's destinies ever since he described the system of administration of this country, as too wooden, too antidiluvian and too inelastic to be of any use down to the day when he was compelled to leave the post for allowing the publication of the views of Indian Muslems as expressed by the Government of India. But whether in the heat of theld discussion these members will have also a soft corner for Mahatma Gandhi and raise a discussion on the policy of the prosecution against him or whether they will be carried away by the consideration that the matter is *subjudice* remains to be seen. Anyway the debate on Tuesday will be watched with the keenest interest.

PT. MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

In consequence of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and Mr. Montagu's resignation the lecture that was delivered on Saturday night by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the failure of bureaucratic administration in India was given additional importance. Some members of the Legislature including Sir Amsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Deputy President of the assembly, Mr. Sethna, Mr. Bryant (a Madras civilian), Prof. Shahani and Mr. Iswar Saran heard for more than two hours the strong indictment of this veteran Congressman, who was in excellent form. While Mr. Seshagir Iyer, who presided, thought that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi would lead to disastaous consequences the Panditji in solemn tones declared "The failure of the bureaucratic system has reached its climax when a man who has been preaching non-violence and adherence to truth and has been trying to correct the defects in the existing system is arrested. I hope the Government will undo the mistake they have committed just as Mahatma Gandhi has been doing. I know that when their heart is lacerated you cannot expect philosophic calm from all and sundry, but Mahatma Gandhi has not laboured in vain for the last so many months. I do not think there will be a greater tribute of honour paid to him by the people, whom he has tried to serve, than by perfect calm being kept throughout the country and bearing the grief patiently and nobly and preventing violence from breaking out."

LAW AND ORDER MUST BE TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

Proceeding Pantitji referred to law and order having been reduced to a contempt by the fact of arrests and imprisonments of about twenty-five thousand men and by the extension of the two notifications and said: "When you find a number of respectable men having been sentenced to various terms not because they have committed any violence, not because they have practised any intimidation but merely on the technical grounds that they belong to an association which the Executive Government of the province in which their lot was cast has thought it fit to declare as unlawful, then maintenance of law and order has failed and you have a very strong case for, these subjects being handed over to Ministers who will be responsible to people. (Hear, hear). Then as regards the defence of the country India has not been given opportunity to train her sons to hold commission in the army and to-day we are face to face with a situation in which nearly six thousand British officers are officers of the Indian army, the whole army costing nearly half of our revenue. It is insulting the patriotism and intelligence of Indians to be told by His Excellency Lord Rawlinson that it will take several generations to Indianise the army. Japan trained her officers in the course of twenty years and I tell His Excellency the Commander in Chief that if an Indian is given chance of organising the national defence of this country we shall have trained up a sufficient number of officers within twenty years (cries of "yes").

THE LESSON OF THE BUDGET.

The lesson of this year's budget is that as in the case of England a civilian should be responsible in India for organising national defence and presenting estimates of the army the navy and the air force."

Mr. Malaviya put in a vigorous plea for responsible elected Indians being in charge of Finance, Commerce and Industries and referring to the Home Department said. "The gentleman who represents the Home Department is not in sympathy with the people of this country. He has shown by his record that he does not regard the honour of Indians as his own. We want an elected responsible Indian who can enter into the skin of an Indian in order to understand what a deep insult is given to him when a particular law is promulgated restricting the liberty of speech and freedom of forming associations."

In conclusion Mr. Malaviya referred to the bankruptcy budget and sympathised with the members of the Legislative Assembly in the unjust and cruel situation they were placed by not being allowed to vote on a greater part of the budgat and prayed that God would give them courage and wisdom in the discharge of their duties. It will be interesting to know that the Democratic Party has decided to apply their pruning knife to the taxation proposals to the extent of ten crores of rupees.

(Continued from Column 3.)

20. M. M. Zahuruddin, B.A. (Punjab), Lecturer in Philosophy.
21. Khwaja Abdul Hamid, B.Sc. (Allahabad), Lecturer in Chemistry.
22. Hasan Mohamed Hayat, B.A. (Alig), Registrar.
23. Pandit Ram Kishore Pathak, Lecturer in Sanskrit and Bhasha.
24. Bad-rul-Hasan, B.A. (Alig), School teacher.
25. Ashfaq Ali Kureshy, B.A. (Alig), School teacher.
26. Khwaja Hafiz Fayyaz Ahmad, School teacher.

A Laboratory has been established for practical demonstrations in Physics and Chemistry.

The University has a considerably big library consisting of several thousand volumes including rare and valuable manuscripts.

There is also a well-equipped Reading Room where a large number of Indian and foreign papers and periodicals are supplied.

The University has organised a Translation and Compilation Department where necessary books are translated and compiled by Professors of the University. Students having an aptitude for literary pursuits are also initiated in the work.

The University has established a Printing Press with decent arrangements for Litho and Type Printing in Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi and English.

Arrangements for vocational training have been made and provision has already been made for weaving, electroplating, Book-binding, Printing, Shorthand and Type-writing.

Competent medical advice and assistance has also been provided. The University has a medical officer, a compounder and a Dispnesary of its own.

EXPENSES OF STUDENTS.

To make the University Education popular and to bring it within reach of the slender means of Indian students the monthly expenses have been fixed at a minimum. The monthly fees charges are Rs. 16 including charges for board, lodging, instruction, medical advice, etc. The students' pocket money, however, is not included in this. This should never exceed. Rs. 5.

Scholarships are awarded to poor deserving students. There are also some merit scholarships.

Students are lodged in bungalows situated in beautiful and sanitary surroundings.

During the short period of its existence a little less than two years the University has been successful in doing commendable constructive work and has become a true centre of National Education. Its future success and the attainment of its high aim are dependent wholly on the unceasing cooperation of all well-wishers of the country. I take this opportunity, therefore, of appealing to you to render all possible help to this promising institution. I do not ask for funds. For this is a secondary matter, I appeal to you to exert yourself in the way of sending as many students as you can to this University. I hope we shall be able to send them back to you as good specimens of India's educated manhood.

Relying on the good-will of the people and exertions of patriots like you the University expects to have a rush of students in July next when the new educational session commences. I would, therefore, request you to kindly intimate to me at your earliest convenience the number of students you propose to send here in order to enable me to make proper arrangements for them.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

AN IDEAL INSTITUTION

PRINCIPAL'S APPEAL TO PARENTS.

Dr. Mohamed Alam, Principal National Muslim University, Aligarh sends us the following statement to publish for the information of the people as to how the National Institution is doing real educational work consonently with the awakening of National Consciousness in the country.

After the foundation of the National Muslim University Maulana Mohamed Ali in consultation with several other educationists succeeded in formulating a scheme of education which has received the unqualified approvals of experts and has been hailed as the best approach, under existing circumstances, to a solution of this stupendous problem of National Education.

The National Muslim University whose foundation was laid by the late Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hasan is now being conducted according to the said scheme of education.

The degree course consists of three years. But prier to admission to the degree course students have to undergo a preliminary training for a period of one year. This training is necessary to bring the students from outside upto the University Standard. If a student be well up in the subjects which constitute this preliminary training he may, on the recommendation of the Professors concerned, be admitted directly to the degree course. He is, however, exempted from this period of preliminary training but has to pass an examination in those subjects all the same. He is entitled to pass this examination which is held twice a year, any time before proceeding to the degree course.

The preliminary training is a temporary measure which shall be kept in force only so long as we do not receive in the University students who have completed their school studies according to its present Syllabus. Students completing their Secondary studies in the school attached to the University shall be exempt from this preliminary training.

Provision has been made to conduct, under supervision by the University, the education of students reading in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes of the Secondary Stage corresponding to the 8th, 9th and 10th classes of Government Schools.

Arrangements have also been made for the education, board and lodging of Hindu Students and special provision is made for their religious instruction.

Fourteen National Schools situated in different parts of the country are affiliated to the University.

Twenty-nine students graduated from the University last year.

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

The University has been very fortunate in securing the services of capable and patriotic men who have joined the staff at considerable sacrifice to themselves. A list of the members of the Staff is herewith attached.

1. Maulana Mohamed Ali, B.A. (Alig.), Gold Medalist, B.A. Hons. (Oxford), Professor of History, First Principal of the National Muslim University, (now in prison).
2. Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, B.A. Hons. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Economics, Secretary of the N. M. University (now in jail).
3. Abdul Majid Khawaja, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Second Principal, (now in prison).
4. Dr. Sheikh Mohamed Alam, B.A. Hons. (Oxford), B.A., LL.D. (Dublin), Professor of Philosophy and Law, Principal and Secretary.
5. Mohamed Habib, B.A. (Alig.), Gold Medalist, B.A. Hons. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History. (He was placed in first division and stood first in the B.A. examination of the University of Allahabad).
6. Hadi Hasan, B.Sc. (Fergusson College, Poona), B.A. Hons. (Cantab), Specialist (Geology), Research Student (France and England), Professor of Science.
7. Maulana Mohamed Surti, Professor of Arabic Literature.
8. Maulana Mohamed Aslam, (formerly Professor in M. A. O. College), Lecturer in Islamic History.
9. Maulana Rashid Ahmad (formerly Professor in M. A-O. College) Lecturer in Persian.
10. Maulana Khwaja Abdul Hai, Lecturer in *Tafsir*.
11. Maulana Syed Mohamedali, Lecturer in *Hadis*.
12. Maulana Syed Sharfuddin, Lecturer in Urdu.
13. Babu P. K. Basu, M.A. (Calcutta), formerly Principal Hindu College Delhi, Lecturer-English.
14. Jawala Parasad Singhal, M.A., LL.B. (Alig), Lecturer in Civics.
15. Badruddin, B.A., LL.B. (Alig), Lecturer in Economics and Inspector of Schools.
16. Syed Nurullah, B.A. (Alig), Gold Medalist, Lecturer in History. (He stood first in the B.A. examination of the University of Allahabad).
17. Zakir Husain Khan, B.A. (Alig), Gold Medalist, Lecturer in Economics, Superintendent of the Compilation Department.
18. Syed Rauf Pasha, B.A. (Alig), Gold Medalist, Lecturer in Mathematics.
19. Syed Mohamed, B.A. Hons. (Calcutta), Lecturer in English and Librarian.

(Continued in Column 2.)

DIE-HARD RALLY

IMPRESSIONS OF THE DEBATE

The Parliamentary Correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Possibly owing in part to an exceptional influx of Die-hardism—for the Die-hards and mustered in force in anticipation of a later attack on Mr. Montagu's administration in India,—members to-night gave a grudging and curiously suspicious reception to an impartial offer by Mr. Chamberlain to set up a Select Committee on Finance in order that the whole procedure of Parliament in relation to financial control might be fundamentally reviewed.

In throwing out his suggestion the Union ist leader permitted himself, rather unnecessarily, to be drawn into a criticism of the Estimates Committee, indicating at the same time that the Government did not propose to ask for the reappointment of that unsatisfactory body. At once the House was up in arms, evidently scenting an attempt at some such cunning transaction as the exchange of Aladdin's old lamp for the wizard's spurious new one. "Why not the Estimates Committee and the Select Committee as well?" shrewdly inquired Lord Robert Cecil, amid general applause.

Eventually this novel form of compromise was promised consideration, not, however, without a renewed expression of annoyance on Mr. Chamberlain's part at the attitude of members towards a proposal solely designed, as he insisted, with a view to the strengthening of the House's hands in one of its most vital functions.

Afterwards the fortitude of Ministers was put to a further trial by the inconsiderate refusal of a section of their followers to allow a formal first reading to Mr. Wedgwood Benn's bill for the repeal of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, moved in a speech wittily and cogently framed to test the value of the Free Trade professions of the recently-formed National Liberal group. Probably most of the group abstained from the division, the result of which was the rejection of the bill by only 170 votes to 90.

BAITING MR. MONTAGU.

Compared with what was to follow in the course of the Indian debate, those earlier incidents, though trying enough, proved to be mere pin-pricks. From the outset it was plain that the Die-hards and their sympathisers—a more numerous body than might have been expected—were leagued together in a remorseless confederacy for the baitiny of Mr. Montagu. Unfortunately, the Government benches for some reason were left almost in sole possession of the Minister's tormentors. Such support as he received came chiefly from the Labour and Liberal side, a circumstance which rendered more surprising a suggestion afterwards made by Mr. Montagu that the unfriendly demonstrations originated with "the Opposition." It was quite the other way about.

For one thing, the amendment on which the debate arose was moved by Sir W. Joynson-Hicks and seconded by Mr. Rupert Gwynne, neither of whom, as may be imagined, permitted any of the Minister's alleged shortcomings to escape censure, whether in the phrasing of their respective speeches or in the terms of the amndment itself. "Placating your enemies does no good in India or anywhere else," was the avowed motto of those orations, and dealing with the Secretary of State as an enemy, the mover and seconder were unflinching in their application of the precept. Not only so, but had their whips been scorpions the greater, it seemed would have been the satisfaction of the majority of their auditors—a surmise abundantly confirmed from time to time by the deep-throated and dramatically sustained outbursts of cheering with which the bitterest and most crudely personal taunts of the two assailants were emphasised.

One need not go into the detail of the attacks. "Thick-skinned as a hippopotamus . . . Anything to says his own skin . . . A grave peril to the country . . . There he sits unmoved and it is impossible to drive home to him that is time he went"—such were some of the milder expressions applied to himself to which Mr. Montagu had to listen (not by the way, altogether unmoved) and which were occasionally reinforced by others of his nominal supporters with derisive shouts of "Resign," "Move him out," "Shame to him," and so forth.

THE PREMIER'S PLEA.

While those strange demonstrations were going on Mr. Churchill and the Prime Minister came in and sat down beside their colleague, Mr. Lloyd George's arrival drawing from Mr. Gwynne the jeering observation that "Here is the Prime Minister, who is always called in to rally his supporters when his majority is in danger. Despite the challenge, Mr. Lloyd George for the moment left Mr. Montagu to do the rallying, a task discharged by the latter with dignified yet none the less brisk effectiveness.

Only at one point was a clear opening offered to hostile vigilance—namely. in an allusion to the Sevres Treaty and the continued fighting between Turkey and Greece as root causes of the Indian unrest. "Whose fault was that?" he was promptly asked, followed by renewed cries of "Resign!" and the more connected comment, "A Daniel come to judgment!"

Generally Mr. Montagu, while acknowledging, the grave anxieties of the situation, spoke of the future in fairly sanguine terms, basing his hopes of improvement on the more conciliatory attitude now adopted by Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues But for this development he indicated—and the statement was afterward repeated and amplified by the Prime Minister—the arrest of Mr. Gandh would have been ordered by the Indian Government, which would have been wholeheartedly supported in its action by the Imperial Government.

Even so, the change for the better was still too recent to justify further concessions on the Government's part .An absolutely essential condition of any fuure progress, Mr. Montague insisted, must be the succesful working of the present system. Granted that condition, there were no rights based on goodwill and partnership that would be denied by the British Empire but for the present Parliament would not be well advised in extending the scope of its last Constitutional deparure.

Afterwards, in a thoughtful and quietly delivered review of the various factors in the situation, the Prime Minister supplemented Mr. Montagu's defence, with his accustomed dexterity and even more than his usual success. One point on which the Indian Secretary, as has been shown, had touched lightly and which it now seemed to be Mr. Lloyd George's desire more especially emphasise was the prejudicial effect on Indian feeling of the continued hostilities between Turkey and Greece. Within the next few days, he intimated, Lord Curzon would be taking up this question again with our Allies to see whether a satisfactory peace could not be arranged.

As for the working of the Constitutional system in ndia, since nobody proposed that the experiment should be scrapped the least we could do was to give it a chance of success, and above all refrain from any action that might give rise to a fear in India that we were willing to break faith with its people. But under no circumstances added the Prime Minister with emphasis, could this country ever consent to see withdrawn or impaired the full sovereignty in India of the King-Emperor.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 248 votes to 64.

MAHATMA'S ARREST.

VERNACULAR PRESS OPINIONS

NON-COOPERATORS' DUTY

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" in the course of a leader says:—"Mr. Gandhi is arrested. As a matter of fact he himself was expecting it and therefore his expectation has been fulfilled. Notwithstanding our great differences with Mr. Gandhi, we assert that under the existing political situation, we cannot congratulate Government on their abovementioned step. He is charged under Section 121-A. We have already dealt with the policy of Mr. Gandhi. Our expectations are that if Mr. Gandhi had given up his Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Picketing movements and had taken in hand the work of uplifting and ameliorating the social status of Indians and educational developments, then, he would have rendered the greatest service to this country. Of course, we must admit that if there was any one who gave great impetus to the political movement in this country, it was Mr. Gandhi. He had won the love and confidence of his countrymen by his utmost simplicity, ability to do hard and laborious work for the country. Now the time is come for the Non-Cooperators who are the upholders of the policy of "non-violence" to prove it by their solid work. They should now give up the vagaries of picketing of liquor shops and instead should try to keep the consumption of liquor under their control. They should try and improve the economic condition of the country by reviving its old industries. If such work was done by the Non-Cooperators then the authorities in England seeing that the Indians have learnt to be self-reliant will naturally yield to them. And their yielding to Indians would signify Swaraj to India."

"A CHANGE IN POLICY."

The "Praja Mitra and the Parsi" in the course of a leader on "Mahatma Gandhi's arrest", in its Monday's issue, says:—"Mahatma Gandhi was arrested at Ahmedabad for writing certain allegedly seditious articles in "Young India", of which he is the Editor, together with Mr. S. G. Banker who is the printer and publisher of it. Their trial has already commenced at Ahmedabad and according to law we refrain from comment until the trial is completed. There was a remarkable change in the policy of Mr. Gandhi after his experiences at Delhi and Bardoli. In the yesterday's issue of "Navjivan" the advice of Mr. Gandhi to his countrymen is most important. That advice is to the effect that those members of the Congress who do not think it right to put into force the Congress resolutions may not do so, but still they are entitled to the membership of the Congress."

DUTY OF MAHATMA'S ASSOCIATES

The "Sanj Vartaman" in the course of a leader on the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, says:—"The news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi was received by the people of Bombay with great shock and pain. It will doubtless give a shock to the people from one end of the country to the other. Whether Mahatma Gandhi is sent to jail or not, the primary duty of the people now is to observe perfect peace and equanimity, not to observe *hartals*, not to form any sort of processions. This is also the important appeal of Mahatma Gandhi. The Bombay people should be congratulated on carrying out that main duty to the satisfaction of the Mahatmaji."

LEAD KINDLY LIGHT!

The "Bombay Samachar":—"The fact that Mahatma Gandhi has been arrested might not and need not, as we have said, surprise those accustomed to weigh the meaning of passing events. But the true significance of the fact and the magnitude of its implications is apt to be overlooked even by the sanest and the most wary. The fact could be anticipated Who can anticipate the true nature or the extent of its consequences? It is one of those facts that write history. The Government has provided us with the fact, therefore, with the opportunity as well, of actively contributing glorious chapters in the nation's history. We must know the season when we should "take occasion by the hand." It should not slip by any precipitate action or inry or passionate or violent outbursts. The demands that the future makes are perhaps severe but its reward, it should be realised, is beyond all narrow calculations of the price. Our vision of the nation's future must be unclouded. It should not be darkened by tempests of violence, anger or passion. Let the kindly light that has led us until now lead us still."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

FIRST INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

A GIFT FOR MATERINTY HOME.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

The Corporation approved of a letter from the Commissioner stating that the proposed railings around and in the interior of the Victoria Square (Bhatia Baugh) a sum of Rs. 21,036 was included in the original estimates for providing compound wall, railing and wrought or cast iron gates, but the work was put off owing to the war and a temporary fencing was provided instead. Two separate designs have now been submitted, one for a raiing around the exterior of the garden which will be 4½ft. high with suitable gates on the East and West. and the other for a railing only 2ft. high for the interior of the Garden along the footpath. He was of opinion that the Garden should be completely closed at night, but that the footpath through it should be open during the day.

SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia seconded by Dr. Dadachanji the latter of the Commissioner in regard to Sir P. M. Mehta Garden was sent to the Roads Committee. It stated:—As the Corporation is aware suggestions for the improvement of the Sir P. M. Gardens on the Malabar Hill Reservoir have been made at intervals by members of the public—one being that they should be provided with ornamental entrance gates. In an endeavour to obtain concrete suggestions I instructed the Hydraulic Engineer to invite designs for such ornamental gates by public advertisement, offering a premium of Rs. 500 for the design selected as being the most suitable for the purpose. I have received 21 different designs and though none of them appears to be entirely suitable I consider that it would be possible to adapt several of them to the purpose intended. The matter is one of taste in which I should be glad to have the assistance of a small committee consisting of 3 or 4 Councillors. In the circumstances, I request that the Corporation will be good enough to appoint such a committee and to refer to it for enquiry and report the general question of the arrangement of the entrance gates of the Sir P. M. Gardens and also the adjudication of the premium of Rs. 500 among the various competitors.

GIFT FOR MATERNITY HOME.

The Commissioner's letter requesting sanction to the acceptance of the offer of Rs. 1 lakh made by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Sheriff of Bombay, for the construction, equipment and maintenance of a Maternity Home for the benefit of the poor classes in the neighbourhood of Parel in memory of his late daughter, Kamarkhanum, and to arrangements being made for finding out a suitable site for the proposed Maternity Home at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs in all, was then considered and Dr. Viegas moved that it be accepted with thanks.

Dr. Javle suggested that instead of Parel, the locality be selected either at Dadar or Mahim.

Sir Dinshaw Petit moved an amendment that the matter be sent to the Medical Relief Committee.

Mr. Gamadia seconded.

Dr. Sukhia objecting to the amendment said no useful purpose will be served by sending the matter to the Medical Relief Committee. He therefore urged the Corporation to accept the gift straight away.

On votes being taken, Sir Dinshaw Petit's amendment was carried.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Secretary to Government, General Department, had sent a letter to the President of the Corporation, stating:—I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to inform you that Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is proceeding on leave from the end of May for about 3½ or 4 months. Government have under consideration the question who should be appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner during this vacancy, and would be glad to be informed whether the Corporation would be prepared to spare the services of Mr. Masani from his appointment of Deputy Municipal Commissioner in the event of his being selected by Government to act as Municipal Commissioner. I am to request the favour of an early reply to this communication in order that the arrangements may be completed in good time.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the Government be informed that the Corporation approves of the selection of Mr. Masani. If was the first time that the Government had consulted the Corporation in regard to the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. In 1894 Lord Harris, the then Governor, had written a letter to Sir (then Mr.) P. M. Mehta in regard to the appointment of Major Olievier. Sir P. M. Mehta replied that Government generally appointed civilians of whose qualifications Government only knew best. He however did not object to the appointment of Major Olievier. If Sir P. M. Mehta were alive now, he would have certainly approved of the appointment of Mr. Masani, who was well known to the Corporation for his ability, tact and judgment.

Dr. Master seconded the proposition.

Dr. Dadachanji said the selection of Mr. Masani was due to the recommendation of Mr. Clayton who had earned the sobriquet of "Maharaj" by his sympathy and kindness.

Mr. Kirpalani who had once acted as Deputy Commissioner, was then appointed to act in place of Mr. Masani providing his acting appointment as Municipal Commissioner.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE MAN

(BY SRINIVASA SASTRI.)

Politics is not easily separable from life. Mr. Gandhi would not countenance the separation, for his great aim is to strip life of its sophistication and reduce it to its own nature—simple, rounded, pure. It merely happens that for the moment his activity is in the field of politics. It merely happens that for the moment he is confronting Government and daring its wrath. It merely happens that for the moment his cry of *Swaraj* for India has caught the ear of the world and the world is anxious to know what his *Swaraj* is. His real and final objective is a radical reform of human kind. His gospel is "Back to Nature." He avows himself an implacable enemy of Western civilization. In his mighty war against Western civilization, *Swaraj* for India is but a campaign. The rules of the campaign are the rules of the mighty war; the weapons to be used in the campaign are the weapons to be used in the mighty war; the virtues to be evoked by the campaign are the vertues which will will win the mighty war in the end. The cardinal rule of both, the war and the campaign, is non-violence. Non-violence is of the heart as well as of the body. By thought, word or act you may not injure your adversary. Enemy in a personal sense is too strong a word for his dictionary. But as the adversary does not follow the rule, you will be subjected to great suffering and loss. Rejoice in the suffering and loss and court them; if you cannot rejoice in them, do not avoid or complain against them. Love your enemies; if you cannot love them, pardon them and never retaliate against them. Force is wrong and must go under. The soul is invincible; learn to exercise its full power. Hold to the truth at all costs; *Satya* triumphs in the end. Out of this cardinal rule, almost logically, proceed a number of principles which will keep us straight in the war and this campaign for *Swaraj*. Since Western civilization and the existing system of British Government have to be got rid of, we must have nothing to do with either offspring of Satan; we must first cut off our connection with those large and powerful institutions by which they enslave us. These are schools, courts, legislatures. Withdraw children from schools, sue not for justice in courts, and avoid the polling-booths. Machinery being another invention of Satan and mills being the mainstay of British domination in India, boycott both, cease to import foreign cloth, and erect a spindle in each home. The motion of the *Charka* has mystic properties, its music chastens the soul(and its products most adorn the human form, especially the female form, these principles and courses of action have more or less permanent validity because the war against modern civilization must be expected to be of indefinite duration. It is a picked body, however—namely, the members of the *Satyagrahasrama* in Ahmedabad—who are engaged in this exalted enterprise and owe lifelong allegiance to these principles and courses of action. The numerous levies now fighting in India under the flag of non-cooperation are enrolled only for a single campaign and may lapse into the common grooves of life as soon as the British Government has been brought to its knees and has consented to change its basis. In the intensive operations of this campaign it may become necessary to resort to civil disobedience of selected laws and non-payment of taxes. But, whatever the severity of the measures which such action may provoke the authorities to adopt non-cooperatiors are precluded from the slightest infraction of the commandment as to non-violence.

To understand Mr. Gandhi's view of life, attention must be fixed on the rules he has laid down for the regulation of his Ahmedabad institution. Its name, *Satyagrahasrama*, means the hermitage of the determined practice of truth or the abode of soulforce. The *Asrama* is still small. It has had no real chance of proving its vitality, for ever since its establishment other things have claimed the energies of its founder. But the attainment of its objects is conditioned by the increase of its numbers and the acceptance by the ... munity at large of those austere ... which are at present exemplified in the ideals lives of a few apostles ... be formed of the ... No. estimate can the new gospel ... prospective influence or of its real ... without an examination

Truth ... nature.

... in the highest sense is possible only ... e the individual enjoys complete freedom. All forms of force or coercion are thus at once barred. Compulsion, authority, government—these are *anathema maranatha* to one who at bottom is a philosophical anarch. In fact, he describes the essence of his doctrine sometimes as love, sometimes as truth, sometimes as non-violence (*ahimsa*); these terms are in his opinion interchangeable. No organized government, in the ideal world, is justifiable. The merit of the British government is that it governs least. Even a family and a school must trust entirely to the power of love and moral reasoning. Flagrant misconduct he deals with by himself, fasting for a certain number of days, the guilty party being invariably brought to a state of contrition within that period. Some time ago he applied this remedy to end a serious strike in a mill, the employers coming to reason for fear of incurring sin. Within the last few weeks the violence practised by some persons in Bombay in the name of non-cooperation on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit entailed this form of self-chastisement on his part and by all account it had the desired result.

Nobody is entitled to possess more than is absolutely necessary for the moment. To hold in excess of the need is to be guilty of theft. He and his wife have given away all their property—he practised law for many years with success—and now own nothing beyond the clothes they wear and a change or two and may be a bag or box to contain these. The *asrama* in Ahmedabad contains the barest necessaries.

Each person must supply his wants by his own exertion. The ideal is to grow the corn that one eats and weave the cloth that one wears. Even the brain-worker is not exempt from this bodily labour. In fact the spindle has grown to be a fetish with Mr. Gandhi. Its music has a charm for him. He prescribes it for all, men and women. Boys must prefer it to books. Lawyers must cast away their briefs for it. Doctors must abandon the stethescope and take to it.

So far its products have been coarse; but, he asks, can a man or woman look more beautiful than the *khaddar* made by himself or herself? When a lady pupil of his wore the first sari of her own making, he surveyed her and pronounced her divinely attractive. Without a doubt his eyes so saw her and his mind so judged her.

Control of the senses is a requisite of the first order of importance. It is very hard and can be only very slow. But it must be incessantly - and ruthlessly practised. Lpxuries are, of course, taboo. Even comforts must be steadily reduced. The palate is a particularly venal sense and has to be rigidly curbed, Simple hard fare is a condition of spiritual advancement. Celibacy is also enjoined on the inmates of the asrama. Married coupes may not be admitted unless they agree to surrender their mutual relation and adopt that of brother and sister. If Mr. Gandhi had his way he would recommend this course to mankind. The resulting extinction of the species has no terrors for him. He merely asks, why should we not all go to a better planet and live on a higher plane? The question would not appear so fantastic after all to one who believed in the re-birth of souls according to the law of Karma and remembered that no person would be a celibate except of his or her own free choice and when the sex passion had been transcended.

Machinery, being one of the most inseparable adjuncts of modern civilization, must be abandoned. It is of the kingdom of Satan. Mills and factories, where the laborer is done out of his humanity, have no place in his scheme. The wealth they create, it needs no saying is an abomination. Posts and telegraphs and railways are likewise condemned, and with them goes the printing press. He says that every time he himself uses one of these instruments of civilization, he does so with a pang! It would be nearly as hard for him to carry on his work without resort to them as it would be to escape from the atmosphere of the earth; but perhaps the use of evil might be defensible in its own destruction. Rapid and easy means of communication have but multiplied crime and disease; could not men infer from the fact of God having given him legs that he was not intended to go farther than they could carry him? What are ordinarily called the benefits of railways and similar things are in reality the opposite, being added enjoyments or means of gratifying the senses.

Medicine does not escape his judgment; he calls it black magic and actually says it is better to die than be saved by a drug prescribed by the doctor. The fear of immorality and unhealthy modes of life has been materially weakened, if not totally removed, by the hope of being saved from the evil consequences by the help of the doctor. A return to the cure of nature and her simples would redeem mankind.

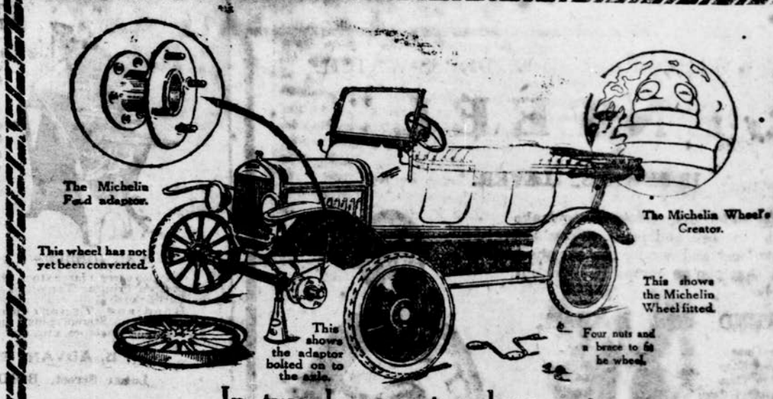
These and similar doctrines, which appear harsh to the ordinary per... form the substance of Mr. Gandhi's ethics. Let it not be supposed that ... they are logical abstractions formulated for the purposes of a moral treatise or sermon, and with no intended application to life. Their propounder practices them in the spirit and in the letter and the limitations on their practice do not proceed from any tenderness for himself or his relatives. His renunciation of worldly goods has been already mentioned. He does not seek the medical men in sickness. He eats hard fare. He wears *khaddar* woven by his own hands and in that dress and barefooted appears before the Viceroy of India. He knows no fear and shrinks from nothing which he advises others to do. In fact, his love of suffering and hardship as a means of spiritual progress is almost morbid. His compassion and tenderness are infinite, like the ocean, to use an eastern simile. The present writer stood by as he wiped the sores of a leper with the ends of his own garment. In fact, it is his complete mastery of the passions, his realization of the ideal of a *sannyasin* in all the rigor of its eastern conception which accounts for the great hold he has over the masses of India and has crowned him with the title of Mahatma or the Great Soul.

Now to a few other doctrines of a subordinate grade. Curiously enough, he is a believer in the system of caste, though the pride of caste and its exclusiveness will receive no quarter from him. Apparently he is convinced of its beneficence, if maintained in its original purity, and holds it to be of the essence of Hinduism. In this belief, however, he is not likely to be followed by a great section of his countrymen, who are anxious to restore their religion to its ancient purity. But he is at one with them and in fact with the awakened conscience of India in desiring to exorcise the demon of untouchability. Millions of people are held by caste Hindus to be beneath their physical touch and live in conditions which are scarcely fit for human beings. These he would uplift, asserting that Hinduism gives no kind of justification for the abuse. But his work for the depressed classes, as they are called, would take the form which has quite recently been given to social work of that kind in the West. He would have the worker cast aside his own status and live the life of the class to be helped, do their work and earn their wage, exactly as they do. So only can real understanding and sympathy come, so only that confidence be engendered which is the essential pre-requisite of all work of amelioration.

His non-cooperationist followers seem in places to have mixed up his humanitarian work with politics, and so suffered a check. In the Mahatma's eyes no political rights will be of the slightest use to a community which is the prey of great social failings, and work for *Swaraj* can never reach any success without simultaneous work for great social reforms. But violent political excitement is not a favorable condition for such activity. The indiscriminate antagonism of government and its officials is only to be expected to the activities of hosts of young picketers, who are pledged at the same time to embarrass and even destroy the ordinary administration.

The educational ideals of the Mahatma have not yet received a clear expression. To compulsion, even of rudimentary education, he must be averse. The higher sciences and arts, the specialized forms of historical research or economic inquiry, with their glorifications of machinery and wealth in its varied forms, will find no room in his simple scheme. Of the necessity of introducing one language for common use in India he has been for long a persistent advocate. He has chosen Hindi for the place of this *lingua franca*. With characteristic earnestness he has collected funds for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of this language and has sent out enthusiastic teachers to all parts of India. The non-co-operation turmoil may have for the time overshadowed this activity. Perhaps, too, the bulk of educational workers in India has not yet accepted the Mahatma's conclusions in this regard, and for this reason his efforts on behalf of Hindi have not been co-ordinated with the educational work of the country generally.

The writer of these lines is not one of Mr. Gandhi's political followers or a disciple of his in religion. But he claims to have known him for some years and to have been a sympathetic student of his teachings. He has felt when near him the chastening effects of a great personality. He has derived much strength from observing the workings of an iron will. He has learned from a living example something of the nature of duty and the worship due to her. He has occasionally caught some dim perception of the great things that lie hidden below the surface and of the struggles and tribulations which invest life with its awe and grandeur. An ancient Sanskrit verse says: "Do not tell me of holy waters or stone images; they may cleanse us, if they do, after a long period. A saintly man purifies us at "sight."—"Survey Graphic."


The Michelin Feed adaptor.
This wheel has not yet been converted.
The Michelin Wheel's Creator.
This shows the Michelin Wheel fitted.
This shows the adaptor bolted on to the axle.
Four nuts and a brace to fit the wheel.

In two hours, at a low cost your regular garage will fit your **Ford** touring car or delivery van with

MICHELIN DISC WHEELS

Thanks to the Michelin Wheel :

the doctor arrives with certainty at his patient's house ;

the tradesman delivers his goods punctually ;

the farmer, often far from any garage, has no anxiety on the score of wheels on bad roads ;

every motorist knows positively, among other advantages, that a puncture will be easy to remedy within a few minutes.

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TURKISH POLICY.

The following letter appeared in the "London Times" during the mail week:—

Sir,—All that comes from the pen of Sir Valentine Chirol is entitled to great respect, for he writes with a distinction and a knowledge of the East which are shared by few Englishmen. But surely his comments on Lord Northcliffe's message with regard to our Turkish policy are born of prejudice, not logic. He begins by saying that a minority of Indian Moslems who believe the Sultan to be the Caliph of Islam, claims to dictate our policy to Turkey He denies, by implication, that the Sultan is Caliph and asks if any minority in the Empire—the Catholics for instance—would have the right to control general policy.

The Indians with whom I have talked have not put forward these claims. They have asked that the Prime Minister's pledge of January 5, 1918, that we were "not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of its rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race", should be carried out. Theology is one thing; keeping your word another. Let Sir Valentine argue about the first, which does not concern ... us, but not about the second. This pledge of January 5, 1918, was referred to by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons about a year later, when he admitted that it was unconditional and had increased recruiting in India. Sir Valentine does not distinguish here between general policy and the fulfillment of a particular pledge. And yet no man has spoken more trenchantly of the importance, not of British prestige, but of British honour in the East.

The Catholic minority of this country has cerainly no claim to dictate what the action of the Government should be, but if, in a specific instance, the Government gives an undertaking to the Vatican, the Catholics have the right to ask that that undertaking should be honoured,

The controversy as to whether the Sultan is or is not Caliph by right has always seemed to me to be barren, and best left to Mussalmans. Sir Valentine may be right and they may be wrong, but the point is, that the Indian Mahomedans insist that they are the best judges in matters concerning their own faith.

He continues that the attitude of Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu is even more strange than the claims of the Indian Mussalmans. He blames Mr. Montagu for not resigning during the negotiations on the Treaty of Sevres, and Lord Reading for political and constitutional heresy, but his real complaint with both of these gentlemen is that they, like the Indian Moslems, do not agree with Sir Valentine Chirol, and have officially stated their expert opinions.

He asks, why should Turkey be allowed to evade the Treaty of Sevres when Austria has had her fearful penalties imposed upon her? This is surely hardly a fortunate comparison at the present moment.

He goes on to say that to remit the penalties of the Treaty of Sevres would be a farther breach of faith with Christian minorities and would imperil the position of King Hussein and King Feisal. But France has already thrown the Treaty of Sevres on the dust-heap, and Italy has followed suit. Sir Valentine Chirol desires the application of the Treaty of Sevres in order to save the Christian minorities and to strengthen the hands of our friends King Hussein and King Feisal. The first, and, perhaps, the chief sufferers from the Treay of Sevres were the Christian minorities, and it is our continued and solitary support of this Treaty that is the main source of danger to our allies King Hussein and King Feisal. If we desire to secure the rights of minorities and an autonomous Armenian State, we must either achieve these ends *viet armis* or negotiate the safety of minorities through a treaty other than that of Sevres. A recent speech of Mr. Hanoton, of the French League of Nations, reports favourably of the present treatment of minorities by the Kemalist Government, and repays study.

Sir Valentine then states that any concession is a betrayal of our dead in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia. I have met many men who served in those campaigns who feel little pleasure when their comrades who died for a great cause are remembered to buttress a political arbument. This is the same argument that was distasteful to most people in the mouths of Countess Markievicz and Mr. de Valera when they attempted to prevent peace by their appeals to the dead, who cannot answer.

I hope that Lord Northcliffe's message may be a monumental milestone. For the sake of all the unhappy people of the East it is high time that we should abandon a meaningless paper policy of ineffectual retribution and return to one of reality and sanity.

AUBREY HERBERT.

House of Commons, Jan. 28.

UTKAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CUTTACK, March 9.

Srijut Krishna Mohan Rantara, Congress Worker, Cuttack has been served with a notice under Section 107, C. R. P. C. by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kendrapara. Sj. Ram Ch. Panigrahi, Sj. Joyram Das and Sj. Kamdev Tripathy, Congress Workers in the District of Puri, have been arrested on the alleged charge of inciting a loot of the Banmalipur Hat at the time of Tribeni Festival, Sj. Dukhishyam Mishra, Swadeshi Superviser of Aul centre of Cuttack, Sj. Gangadhar Mishra, an another worker, have been served with a notice under Section 143 I. P. C.

Bonafide picketing at the foreign cloth shops of Cuttack has been commenced under the Supervision of Dr. Acharyya.

REDUCTION OF 1¼ LAKH IN BUDGET SECURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 13.

Total reductions, effected by the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council in the Budget of 1922-23, amount to a little over one and half lakhs, the chief items being the abolition of Patna Detective Training School and a reduction in the demand for jail rations, P. W. D. tools and plants, additional police in districts and forest buildings and officers.

A telgram from H. R. H. the prince of Wales to Sir John Maffey, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier province conveys his deep appreciation of the warm welcome which he had received from the Chiefs and Khans and representatives of the districts and tr...es of the North-West Frontier Province.

MR. CHURCHILL'S KENYA POLICY.

PROTEST FROM EAST AFRICAN INDIANS.

The following resoultions were passed at a meeting of Indian citizens held at Nairobi on 26th February:—

This Mass Meeting of the Indian Community of Nairobi views with great alarm and consternation the announcement on the Indian Policy in Kenya made by Mr. Churchill at the East African Dinner, and considers that this announcement is a direct negation of the resolutions of the Imperial Conference and of the Joint Standing Committee of both the houses of Parliament recognising the rights of Indians to citizenship within the British Empire.

This mass meeting is also firmly of the opinion that, to use Mr. Churchill's own words this is a policy of deliberately squeezing out the native of India from regious in which he has established himself under every security of good faith and which "it is not possible for any Government with a scrap of respect for honest dealings between man to man to embark upon".

And further more this mass meeting places on record its unflinching determination to fight for complete equality of status by all peaceful means.

ALL INDIA HINDU SABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 11.

A meeting of the All-India Hindu Sabha was held to-day at Delhi. The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde was voted to the chair. Pandit Sattya Chandra Shashtri from Calcutta, Mr. R. S. Narayan Swami from Lucknow among others the attended. It was decided to hold nevt general conference at Hardwar on the fourth-fifth June. Religious opinions invited by the Sabha regarding forcible conversions of the Hindus have not lost their religion and should, therefore, be freely taken back into the Hindu Society. It was resolved to convey the Sabha? thanks to the Calcutta Corporation for stopping the slaughter of the cows and calves and to request other Municipal committees and the District Boards to follow its example within their jurisdiction.

UTKAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CUTTACK, March 9.

A meeting of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee was held on the 5th March in the Cuttack Swarajyashram. Several members from different Districts including Ganjam and Bastar Native State, attended the meeting, Pandit Gopabandhu Das took the chair.

First of all, Pandit Gopabandhu, in a brief little speech, dealt with the present political situation arising out of the Bardoli and Delhi resolutions, and gave his own impressions on the informal meeting of the Provincial Leaders at Delhi. He, however, appealed to the members to take a hopeful and optimistic view of the situation. All discussions were centred round non-violence and the constructive programme.

It was decided to collect Rs. 50,000, for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, and enrol one lakh Congress Members before the 30th June.

The District Congress Committees were requested to revise the list of their volunteers in the light of the Bardoli resolutions.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of Pandit Gopabandhu, Dr. Atalbehari Acharya and Sj. Bhagirathi Mohapatra, was formed to grant permission, if necessary, in cases of individual or Group defensive Civil Disobedience.

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TO THE EDITOR.

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Correspondent S. M. R.

NOTE—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

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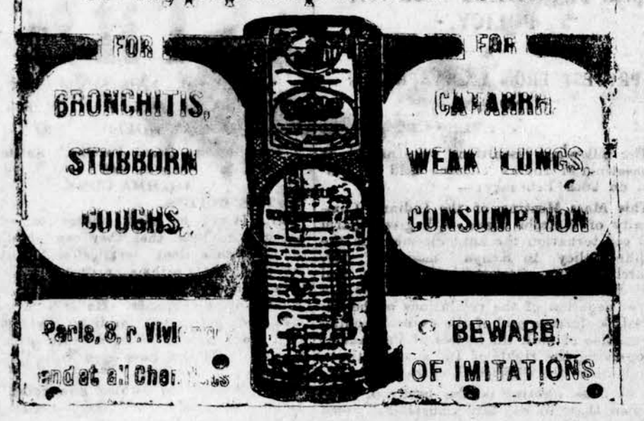

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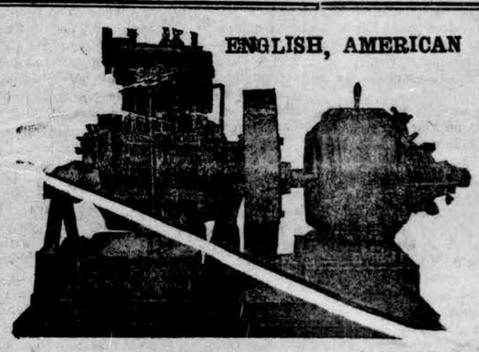

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